"THE FAST WORKER" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"THE FAST WORKER" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 60— BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

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(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th Mar.	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA† ..	Ex. Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,223
4th April	DONGOLA† ..		8,080
10th ,,	RAZMAK ‡..		10,000
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,997
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡ Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

† Special reduced fares:—

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon ..	£66 & £62	£60 & £56
Second ,, ..	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
19th March	DOMALA	8,441
2nd April	MODASA	8,980
16th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD	6,060
14th May	A Steamer	..
28th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA	7,241

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
13th Mar.	LAHORE* ..	5 252	
18th ,,	ALIPORE*† ..	5,273	
31st ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.
7th April	JEYPORE* ..	5,318	
14th ,,	SOUDAN ..	6.696	CATHAY.
17th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	5.334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6.813	MOOLTAN
12th May	DELTA ..	8,097	COMORIN
9th June.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.

†Cargo vessel only; proceeds to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

11th March	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karach
14th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
16th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
18th ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ceylon Maru.	J.Yamada	4905	26th Feb.	15th March
Heijin Maru.	U. Sugaki	4364	4th Mar.	17th ,,
Hakodate Maru.	S. Kame-yama.	5303	7th ,,	19th ,,
Tottori Maru.	F. Matsu-kura.	5973	17th ,,	1st April
Akita Maru.	K. Sato.	3817	21st ,,	5th ,,
Nagano Maru.	S. Kuba	3824	29th ,,	12th ,,

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore —	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong —	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai —	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe .. —	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 30/6/24	30,65,586
Reserve	Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	London Agents: THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	80,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sumonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
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HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur and Amreli.
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Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad)
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Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Re. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Re. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS:
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges. particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK:
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

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C. M. SHAH & Co., *Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency* Kapadia Building, Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay,

S. H. THACKER, *Chief Agents :—For Gujrat, Kathiawar,* Rajpur, Naiwada No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad,

Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar ;— S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi Nagpur.

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(INCORPORATED IN U. S. A.)
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Telephone No. 20923.
Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

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General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Orders issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.

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Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.
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Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
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Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS.

CURE YOUR EYE
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc. (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8. 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:— NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5).

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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
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A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
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PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.
Particulars from—
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Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, 'Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—A competent and practical DYER for a large Mill in mofussil. Apply Box No. 706, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 884

WANTED—A capable SANSKRIT TEACHER. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, M. K. Natha Bhatia High School, Fort, Law Students need not apply.
A 888

WANTED—ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to represent the National Insurance Company Ltd., in Districts in the Bombay Presidency. Apply P. D. CHURI, Branch Secretary, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A 22797

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS on Commission. Good references and education essential. Any nationality. Good income guaranteed to hard-working and intelligent. No previous experience necessary. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—LOCAL MANAGERS on Rs. 75—10—100 per month in every district of India for our trading work. Knowledge of English necessary. Cash security of Rs. 3,000 essential. Apply with one anna postage stamps, to RAE BARELI TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, RAE BARELI (OUDH).
A22735

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A 22844

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A 22834

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TO LET—2nd floor of a large chocolate coloured building. Opposite Two Elephants, Imperial Cinema, Girgaum. Apply within.
C M869

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—One second-hand complete COTTON PRESS, in good working condition with engine and pumps. MEHAR SINGH JIWAN SINGH, Chuharkana Mandi, Punjab.
K M880

THE MADHORAO SCINDIA MILLS, LTD. —FOR SALE—Two STEAM ENGINES, one of 750 H.-P. by John Musgrave, second of 425 H.-P. by J. E. Wood. For particulars apply THE AGENTS, "Currimbhoy House", 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.
K22828

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STERLING SILVER
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TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

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LOST or STOLEN—On Monday, 9th March, between 12 noon and 1 p.m. between Stamp Office, Parsi Bazaar Street and Ghoga Street, a cover marked Volkart Bros., containing Rs. 1,629 (comprising and thousand Rupee Note marked No. WD99137/8). Please communicate with VOLKART BROTHERS, 19, Graham Road, Ballard Estate.
PB 22849

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M842

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—Last chance of buying New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, for Rs. 200 only. Few left. All Policy Size sold out. Original price Rs. 495 and 540. Rs. 250 for 25 inch Carriage, 275 for 30 inch.

	Rs.
Oliver 3, Rs. 65, Brief, 75, Monarch	... 90
Remington 7, 65, 8, 75, Empire 1, 75,	... 90
Underwood 5, 125, 145, Smith 5, 125, 8	... 150
Yost 20, 85, 100, Brief, 150, New Types,	... 160
Hammond Multiplex, 125, 140, Mercedes,	... 175
Remington 10, 125 to 200, Brief, 150 to	... 200
Mahrati Remington 9, 125, Gujerati, 120	... 150
Corona 3, 100, 120, 130, New,	... 160
Corona 3, Improved Model, New,	... 195
Corona Four, latest, just arrived,	... 225

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21223.
W.S.

TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, for Rs. 290 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a highgrade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest Improved Model Rs. 195, Corona Four, (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 234, Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay.
N W

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SAFE and SURE CURE for Leucoderma. No matter who has failed. Particulars FREE under cover. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P M860

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, COMPANY.
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Churchgate, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the breaking of 6 lakhs Cft. of 2 inch gauge metal from sound stone to be excavated from the Railway Company's quarry at Udwada. The work is to commence from 1-5-25 and must be completed before 31-3-26.

2. Separate rates should be quoted:—
(a) For breaking 2" gauge ballast and screening and stacking the same for measurement in stacks not less than 8 ft. in height and within 150 ft. of quarry sidings.
& (b) For breaking, screening, stacking, loading and unloading including engine hire and all other charges.

The averaged lead of the run-out would be 35 miles.

3. At the quarry there is certain ballast breaking plant which is the property of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Tenderers should state whether it is their intention to make use of this plant during the execution of the contract. The plant may be inspected by them on application to the Executive Engineer, Bulsar. If the said plant is made use of it shall be worked and maintained by and at the cost of the Contractor and a charge for the use of the same at the rate of Rs. 150 p.m. will be recovered from the Contractor during the continuance of this contract.

4. After October 1st, the successful tenderer will be required to produce not less than 1 lakh cubic feet of 2" metal monthly.

5. Metal shall be stacked for measurement in stacks not less than 8 ft. in height on sites which shall be pointed out by the Executive Engineer, Bulsar.

6. Sealed tenders marked "TENDER FOR BALLAST CONTRACT" should be submitted so as to reach the office of the undersigned not later than 23-3-25.

7. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must be lodged with the Treasurer, B. G System, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay as Earnest Money and his receipt must be enclosed with the tender, without which the tender will not be considered.

In the case of the successful tenderer, this deposit will be retained during the continuance of the contract, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

8. The undersigned does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserve to himself the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reason.

9. The quantity of metal mentioned in para I above is approximate and in the event of the Railway Company requiring metal more than the 6 lakhs cft. mentioned therein, the successful tenderer will be required to supply the same at the same rate and under same conditions.

25th Feb. 1925.

ACTING CHIEF ENGINEER,
B. B. and C. I. Railway,
Churchgate, Bombay.
22771

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 224 of 1925.

Messrs. SHAMALDAS GYANCHAND, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.
V/s.
RAMDEO JASRAJ and Anr. ..... Defendants.

To,...

The 1st defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you to recover from you Rs. 10,650 with interest, costs and interest on judgment. You are hereby summoned to appear in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 7th day of April, 1925, at 11-15 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon and Take Notice that in default of your appearance of the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1925.

VACHHA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Yusuf Building, Fort, Bombay.
22853

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. ARDESHIR BURJORJI GODREJ, Sole Proprietor of The Godrej Oil & Soap Co., has from the date hereof resumed management of the said concern. The public are therefore warned against dealing in all matters concerning the same, with any other person except with our client only.

Bombay, dated 7th March, 1925.

KHAMBATA & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Ardeshir Burjorji Godrej, Sole Proprietor, Godrej Oil & Soap Co.
22837

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. NARAYAN GOVINDRAO PRABHAKAR the proving executor of the last Will and Testament of his father, the late Dr. Govindrao Bhau Prabhakar, has contracted to sell the under-mentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of gift, inheritance, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the purchaser at their office at No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any claim or interest of which no notice shall have been so received and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Freehold land with the messuage or building standing thereon, situate at Lamington Road, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 600 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with the adjoining property, situate on the North thereof under Old Nos. 489 and 210, New No. 2480, Old Survey No. 388 and New Survey No. 7225, Cadastral Survey No. 1592, and assessed in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1403 (2) and Street No. 2, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Padamsi Mulji, on or towards the West by the Lamington Road, aforesaid on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of the said Dr. Govindrao Bhau Prabhakar and on or towards the South by the property of S. G. Vejinker, Barrat-Law, and which said property is now in the occupation of the vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1925.

(Sd.) EDGELOW GULABCHAND
WADIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
22850

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 13th March 1925 at 9 a.m. the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 310-312; 314-316; 318; 81-95; Case Nos. 10- 11; 12; Princess Street, Girgaum Road and Kolbhatwadi.

Five S P Shed (on plot) Case No. 141 to 145; Nagdevi Street.

Building Street No. 324; Case No. 62; Bhoiwada Road, Parel.

Building Street No. 759a; 751a; 712; Case No. 810; 812; 874; Wadala Village

MENESSE & CO.,

BENNETT & CO.
190, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver in Suit No. 2794 of 1923 (Chota Gulam v/s. Ebrahim Karim) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

Gold and silver ornaments such as gold patlis, kadas, chokri, earrings, silver such as fultoras, valas, churras, bangles, etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

BRANCHES:
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1, THAKORDWAR, JUMA MUSJID, GRAIN EXPORT STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY!
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY!
UNDER AUSPICES OF BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE
NATIONAL WEEK'S CELEBRATIONS
AND
OPENING OF "CONGRESS HOUSE"
223, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, BELOW KENNEDY BRIDGE
INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND ART EXHIBITION
18th to 26th MARCH 1925—Daily 3 to 11 p m.
Side Shows consisting of booths of Indian made goods.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS and MUSICAL CONCERTS
WITH DAILY INDIAN BAND.
PHADKE'S FINE ART EXHIBITION
TALIMKHANA WITH LEJAM. JUGGLERS DEN AND TRICKS
SEE SPLENDID GLITTERING ICEBERG DECORATION BY MR. AMIN.
LADIES' SECTION BY RASHTRYA KANYASHALA—CHILDREN'S CORNER,—SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS.
Entrance Fee 4 Annas. Season Pass Rs. 3/6.
A FEW STALLS STILL AVAILABLE FOR INDIAN MADE ARTICLES.
APPLY FOR RENTS TO:
SECRETARY, BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

WEST-END
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A FASCINATING, ROMANTIC MELODRAMA
A Charming Gaumont Production.
"CLAUDE DUVAL"
8 Reels—Starring the winsome screen beauty
FAY COMPTON
The plaudits of the multitude are always won by chivalrous conduct, good manners and dashing airs. Claude Duval was in fact a gentleman highwayman of the middle of the last century. In him, however, there was less of crime and more of chivalry, and was in his day much more admired than execrated in spite of the fact that he was by profession a common thief. It is this popular imagination of which has been sought to present on the screen. A sensitive young French esquire, well disciplined and schooled in loyalty and chivalry—is more an eighteenth century "Raffles" than a figure of ill-bred brown bravado.
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WEST-END. CINEMA New Churney Road.

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
A Story of tangled love and wild adventure in the Realm of Cupid.
A CHARMING UNIVERSAL JEWEL
"THE FAST WORKER"
Starring
REGINALD DENNY
and
LAURA LA PLANTE
Greater, faster, funnier picture than either "Sporting Youth" or "The Reckless Age." When most men would have been buying candy and flowers, "Terry" was feathering the love nest for pretty "Connie." A hundred and one laughs guaranteed.
THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS.
To-Night :— 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA— DHOBI TALAO.

Specially for HOLI Holidays
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
KOHINOOR FILM COY'S
Famous Photo-play
GULBAKAVLI
FOUR DAILY SHOWS:—
At 5, 7, 9, & 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS:—
On 7th & 8th Sat. & Sun. and 10th & 11th Tues. & Wed. (Holi Holidays) at 3 P. M,

CINEMA
Majestic
GIRGAUM.
Presents This Week!
SARASWATI'S SOCIAL FILM
APPROVED BY ALL.
SOCIAL PIRATES
OR
MUMBAINI MOHINI
TIME—Sat. Sun. Holiday Begins at 3 p.m.
Week-Days Begins at 5 P.M.

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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-DAY 4, 6, 8 & 10
"SAFETY LAST" has proved such a tremendous success that the management have decided to continue it for another week. This will enable those people who have missed it an opportunity to see this great laughter event—and there are many who want to see it again.
HAROLD LLOYD IN SAFETY LAST
The World's greatest comedian in the funniest picture ever filmed.

Pathe Gazette. Felix in Bone Age,
Prices: Rs. 3-6, Rs. 3, Rs. 2-4;
Re. 1-8 As. 12, and As. 6 (Including Tax).
Booking Office is open at the Theatre between 9-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 11 p.m.

CINE MADELEINE
GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS
Presents THIS WEEK
A DOUBLE PROGRAMME
HINDUSTHAN FILMS' CHOICEST FILMS
LANKADAHAN
AND
PRADUMNA
OR
KRISHNA KUMAR
Saturday, Sunday, Holidays Extra Show at 3 p.m
Daily Four Shows at 5-7-9-11- p. m.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA
GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD
Wed. 11th March 1925, at (3 p. m.) Noon.
SAWASHAYAKALOLL
Saturday, 14th March 1925 at (8-30 p. m.)
NAND-KUMAR.
Sunday, 15th March 1925. at (3 p. m.) Noon
SAUBHADRA.
Manager.

Unique Opportunity for a short time only.
The most remarkable and Life Scene o
Mahatma Gandhiji's Operation
including many other attractive and interesting moving wax figures exhibited in
PHADKE'S FINE ART EXHIBITION.
Open again by the special desire of the Public at
Damodar Hall, Parel.
Time From 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. everyday.
Admission fee Annas 4 only
(Half rate for children.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 10.
S S Homayun, Leck, Mauritius.
S S Arcturus, Olsen, New York.
S S Modassa, Gilchrist, London.

DEPARTURES.

March 11.
S S Clan Macquarrie, Goodwin, Marmagoa.
S S City of Milan, Finister, Hull.
S S British Holly, Daniel Mahomerah.
S S Barpeta, Beedle, Busreh.
Goapara, Levy, Calcutta.

LOADING.

March 10.
Steamer Gorjistan for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.
S S Homayun:—The B and I S N Company's steamer Homayun, 2732 tons, Captain J Leck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar.
S S Arcturus:—The Volkart Bros.' steamer Arcturus, 5566 tons, Captain C Olsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.
S S Modassa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Modassa, 5866 tons, Captain J Gilchrist, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo and 30 passengers.
S S City of Milan:—The City Line steamer City of Milan, 2558 tons, Captain J Fimister, will sail to-day from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.
S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barpeta, 1877 tons, Captain T S Beedle, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS,

(TUESDAY, March 10, 1925.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Wiklenfels 3794, K'chi N.F. L Edwards.
2 Devanha 4785, Hamburg, M M & Co.
2 Caledonia, London, 14/3/25, P & O S N Co.
3 Massilia, Liverpool, 11/3, Graham T Co.
4 Rotenfels, Hamburg, N.F., T M Co. wards Ltd.
5 Aquileia 4207, Genoa, 15/3, L Triestino.
6 Elysia 4211 L'pool 23/3 Graham.
11 City of Hongkong, 6127 K'chi 18/3 K N & Co.
12 Andijk 4037, Cal. 13/3 E D Sassoon.
Modasa 5566, K'chi 17/3 M M & Co.
13 Karoa 3607 Africa 18/3, M M & Co.
17 Egremont 5238 N York, 17/3 Vol. Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hartfield, 2882 N York, NF, F F Campbell & Co.
8 Tacoma Maru, 3642, Kobe, 15/3, O S K.
9 Lahore, Kobe, 9/3/25, M M and Co.
10 & 11 Hatkhola 4318 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
12 & 13 Ceylon Maru, Kobe, 11/3/25, N Y Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Haijin Maru, 27/9, Osaka, 15/3, N Y K.
C & R Cormara, 2973, K'chi, N.F., M M and Co.
F Hakodate Maru, 3254, Kobe, 15/3 N Y Kaisha.
H Bankura, Busreh, (not fixed), M M & Co.
K Shaka Maru, 3385, N.F., N.F., O S Kaisha.
L/M Jalarashmi, 2681, N.F., N.F., Scindia S N Co.
P Burmese Prince, 2034, Dunkirk, N.F., Grahams Trading Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Narkunda due about 13th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th March, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 3rd April, Agent P & O. S. N. Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 10th April, Agent O. S. N. Co.
Morea due about 17th April, Agent P & P & O S N Co.
Rampura due about 24th April, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.
Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Dumana due about 23rd March, Agent B I S N Co.
Warfield due about 6th April, Agent M M & C.
Masula due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.
Gazana due about 4th May, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Poona due about 12th March, Agent K N Co.
City of Manchester due about 17th March, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 22nd March, Agent G T Co.
City of Lahore, due about 30th March, Agent K N Co.
Clan Macbride due about 13th March Agent J F Co.
Olympia due about 8th April, Agent G T Co.
City of London due about 12th April, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co
Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wolfsberg due about 14th March, Agent L Edward.
Hohenfels, due about 2nd April, Agent L Edward.
Sternfels due about 12th April, Agent L Edward.
Wardenfels due about 29th March, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Tanenfels due about 20th March, Agent L Edward Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Atna due about 15th March, Agent Graham T. Co.
Benares, due about 20th March, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Schiedjh due about 26th March, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Meerkerk, due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilana due about 18th March, Agent L T Co
Carnia due about 12th March, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Capo di Monti due about 20th March, Agent M Italiana.
Gange due about 25th March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kosmo due about 18th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Rydal Hall due about 31st March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Arcturus due about 9th March, Agent Volkart Bros.
Algic due about 7th March, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Akita Maru due about 21st March, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru due about 14th March, Agent N. Y. Kaisha.
Tottori Maru due about 17th March, Agent N. Y. Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, due about 30th March Agent O. S. Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Jeypore due about 26th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 5th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 7th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 16th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 19th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 21st March, Agent B I S N Co.
Karapara due about 4th April, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 18th April, Agent M M Co.

EXPORT.

10-3-25.

S S City of Genova for Antwerp:—200 cwt. mustard seed, A Durst.
S S City of Genova for Ghent:—165 bales cotton, A Durst.
S S Aquileia for Naples:—100 bales cotton K M Nathoo.
S S Aquileia for Genoa:—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell & Co. Ltd. 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 144 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 1001 cwt linseed, K M Nathoo; 330 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.
S S Aquileia for Leghorn:—100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.
S S Trecarrell for Ghent—110 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 105 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.
S S Trecarrell for Dunkirk:—25 bales cotton, Khimji Visram & Co. 215 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 50 bales hemp, F F Campbell & Co. Ltd. 110 bales cotton, Weld & Co.
S S Trecarrell for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 150 bales hemp, F F Campbell & Co. Ltd.
S S Egremont for New York:—5 casks casings Thos Cook & Son Ltd; 4 cwt sheep intestines (1 cask) S M H Kadarbaksh; 4000 cwt. myrabollams, F F Campbell & Co. Ltd. 260 cwt gum karaya, Aming and Sons. 63 cwt. Sheep's salted guts (35 cases) Mackinnon M & Co.; 33 cwt dried fruits, Mackinnon M & Co.; 4 bales nunduas embroidered, Mackinnon M & Co.; 3 bales cotton carpets, Mackinnon M & Co.; 2 bales woollen carpets, Mackinnon M & Co.
S S Rotenfels for Antwerp:—500 cwt casein, Amin & Sons.
S S Andijk for Antwerp:—115 tons steel round bars (old), William Jack & Co.
S S Caledonia for London:—57 bales goat skins raw, Haji N & H Eisa; 6 bundles Fox skins (for furs) F Hajioff.
S S Caledonia for London:—1 bundle lamb skins (fur furs) H Azizullahoff; 18 bundles Fox skins (for furs), H A Aminoff; 1 bale goat skins tanned, L Hassam; 2 bales cow hides tanned, D H Kazi & Co.; 9 bales cow hides tanned, H M Edwards & Co.; 2 bales goat skins tanned, H M Edwards & Co. 95 bales hemp, S Purmanand; 5 bales goat skins tanned, K Esmail. 3 bales sheep skins tanned, K Esmail; 10 bundles lamb skins (for furs), F Haji off; 12 bales cow hides tanned, H B Ramjee & Co. 3 cases 1 parcel Agate beads, S Nowroji & Co.; 625 cwt kurdeesed, A Durst; 18 bundles Fox skins (for furs) H A Ebrahimoff; 9 bundls lamb skins (fur furs) H A Ebrahimoff; 300 bales hemp, F F Campbell & Co. Ltd. 19 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff, 3 packages tiger skins, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd.; 1 package crocodile skins and sambhar skins, Cox & King's Shipping A Ltd. 1 packages Bear skins, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd.. 1 package woollen carpets and rugs, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd. 495 cwt myrabollams, W Latham & Co. Ltd.
S S Caledonia for Marseilles:—1 pot Rose Oil, G Sachidina & Co.
S S Caledonia for New York:—1 bale woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ld.
S S Burmese Prince for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.
S S Devanha for Hamburg:—220 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 50 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co. Ld.; 200 cwt buffalo horns L Tharia & Sons.
S S Devanha for London:—200 cwt Deer horns, L Tharia & Sons.z
S S Massilia or Liverpool:—2 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld. 30 cwt condiments, M Poonjiaji & Sons; 25 bales cotton waste, Khimji Visram & Co.; 36 bales wool, Meyer Nissim.
S S Massilia for Glasgow:—2 packages woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Sons Ld.
S S Massilia for Marseilles—24 bales goat skins raw, Haji N & Haji Eisa; 122 cwt. cashew nuts, R Purshottam; 3500 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 400 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.
S S Massilia for Barcelona:—38 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
S S Wildenels for Bremen:—968 cwt coffee, Thos Cook and Son Ltd.;
S S Wildenfels for Rotterdam:—2000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co. 110 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.
S S Wildenfels for Amsterdam:—190 cwt. coffee, Thos Cook & Sons Ltd.
S S Wildenfels for Hamburg:—660 bales cotton, H Rambhagat & Co.; 1000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.; 100 cwt poppy seed, Volkart Bros. 300 tons Peroxide ore, James Finlay & Co. Ld.; 25 bales cotton fly, K Thacker & Co. 283 cwt coffee, Thos Cook & Son Ltd. 140 cwt casein, L Ebramji. 500 cwt casein, Amin & Sons; 150 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ld.; 385 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd;
S S Wildenfels for Antwewrp:—25 bales cotton, K Thacker & Co.; 500 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ld.; 110 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.
S S City of Hongkong for Dunkirk:—440 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.
S S City of Hongkong for Glasgow:—6000 cwt Linseed E. D Sassoon & Co. Ld. 470 bales hemp, S Purmanand.
S S Elysia for Liverpool:—1000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co. Ltd. 125 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.
S S Ceylon Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Birla Bros. Ld.
S S Ceylon Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales cottou, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.
S S Alipore for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton Sassoon J David & Co. Ld. 300 bales cotton, S Heinraj & Co. 350 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ltd.
S S Lahore for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, Suzuki & Co. Ld.; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 800 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.
S S Lahore for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Suzuki & Co. Ltd. 300 bales cotton, H Nensay & Co.. 400 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.; 1500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.
S S Lahore for Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.
S S Saka Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton Amersey & Sons; 1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ld.; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.
S S Saka Maru for Nagasaki:—5 bales cotton, H Rambhagat & Co.
S S Saka Maru for Osaka—500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ld. 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

IMPORT.

10-3-25.

S S Nippon from Christiana. Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd.:—

From Christiana—59 packages paper, 1345 bales paper, 840 kegs nails, 60 cases nails, 63 cases matches, 20 cases calcium crabide, 51 cases canned goods, 48 cases preserves.
From Gothenburg:—1062 kegs nails, 173 cases Nails, 80 packages Nails, 25 packages paper, 286 rolls paper, 145 bales paper, 23 cases boards, 645 bundles boards, 1126 cases ceiling boards, 697 pieces aspenwood, 163 cases petroleum stoves and blow lamp etc., 138 cases hinges, 50 cases splint skillets, 39 cases envelopes, 1760 cases matches, 45 cases cherry brandy, 31 cases Amer phosphorous.
From Antwerp:—20 tins Aniline colour 39 casks Aniline colour, 81 cases Aniline colour, 300 cases vegetable fat 28 cases Hinges, 25 cases washing blue, 17 cases playing cards, 150 cases files, 24 cases yellow metal sheathing 500 drums sodium sulphide, 100 drums calcium chloride, 15 casks zinc sheets, 540 casks china clay, 1679 bundles steel sheets, 553 bundles steel rods, 8745 bundles hoops, 1521 bundles steel bars, 11010 pieces steel bars, 843 pieces poists, 453 steel plates, 1147 pieces angles, 397 bundles angles, 27 bundles expanded metal, 504 pieces Tees, 177 pipes, 50 D/bags Farina, 23 D/bags nuts, 344 bales straw boards, 25 bales blankets.
S S Ahmedi from Bussrah, Agents:—Shariff Hassum & Co.:—
From Mahomurah:—40 bags leaves 37 bundles leaves, 14 bndles reeds, 56 bndles cottons, 123 bundles wool, 36 bundles skins, 20 bags skins, 31 bags mahalab, 34 bags almond kernels, 1361 bags gum.
From Bushire:—9 bundles specie, 20 bundles wool, 48 bundles skins, 8 pottas skins, 77 bags gum, 119 bales cotton.
From Bunder Abbas—2 bundles specie:, 80 bndles rouse buds, 159 bundles cotton. 159 jottas cotton, 332 bales cotton. 77 bundles Assofoetida, 387 jottas Assofoetida, 163 jottas Assofoetida 135 bags raisins, 44 bags almonds kernels, 261 bags almonds, 11 bags pistaches, 65 cases dry dates.
From Busrah:—10 bundles specie.
S S Saka Maru from Osaka. Agents:—Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—
From Osaka—10 cases glass war, 341 cases match boxes, 48 cases cotton yarn. 24 bales cotton yarn.
From Kobe:—20 cases vegetable wax. 13 cases porcelain ware, 71 cases glassware, 23 cases cotton drill, 50 cases matches, 70 cases celluloid bangles, 472 cases match boxes, 46 bales cotton yarn.
From Hongkong:—34 rolls matting, 50 cases cassia 25 bundles galangal.
From Shanghai:—139 bales cotton yarn.
From Singapore:—15 baskets gum lacr. 340 bundles rattans, 59 bundles gum Benjamin 21 cases gum Benjamin, 215 bags coffee 510 bags betel nuts.
From Colombo:—33 chests tea, 25 bales mattress fibre, 28 bales corks, 4 9cases brandy, 170 bags Arecanuts
S S Aungban from Rangoon. Agents:—Shaw Wallace & Co.:—
From Rangoon:—1568403 I gallons, kerosene oil, 30 bundles shooks, 10 bags stoppers, 150 cases candles, 100 casks mineral grease, 1275 casks lubricating oil.

S. I. RY. LABOUR CONFERENCE.

MADRAS, Mar. 9.

The South Indian Railway Labour Conference was held to-day, Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillay, M. L. C., presiding. Among the visitors to the Conference were Sir Sankaran Nair who advised the labourers to organise themselves by forming Unions and to get into the councils as many of their representatives as possible. They must endeavour to the best of their ability to secure machinery for the settlement of disputes between themselves and employers and must not associate with any political party or politician who was known to be adverse to the maintenance of the present Government in India. A number of resolutions were passed. Dr. Vanadrajulu Naidu was elected as a delegate to the British Labour Conference which meets in London next July. Dr. Naidu is arranging for a Round Table Conference of the prominent leaders under the presidency of Mr. Gandhi to settle communal differences in the country.—A. P.

This year's session of the Sidda Samaj Congress will be held on the 15th inst. at Vadakkanthra, Palghat, in the "Dandapani Vilas" Hall, Calicut.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, March 10,

	For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1	England	..	..	..
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed) unregistered	..	..	..
3	Australia via Colombo	..	..	..
4	China	..	..	..
5	Shanghai (superscribed)	..	..	..
6.	Singapore („)	..	..	..
7.	Straits Settlements	..	..	..
8.	Australia	..	..	..
9.	East Airica	S/S Karoa	18th Mar.'25	12 Noon.
10.	South Africa	..	..	..
11.	Seychelles	..	..	..

MESSRSS. MONTAGU AND CO

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

GOLD.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issued on the 11th inst. amounted to £126,748,190 as compared with £126,746,880 on the previous Wednesday.

Gold to the value of £150,000 arrived in London from South Africa this week, and was readily taken by the Continent, India and the Trade.

During the week gold to the value of Dols. 6,900,000 has been announced as engaged for shipment from New York as follows:—
Dols. 5,000,000 to Berlin.
Dols. 300,000 to India.
Dols. 100,000 to Argentina.
Dols. 1,500,000 to Australia.
In addition to the above Dols. 483,000 gold has been engaged for shipment from Philadelphia to an unknown European destination. It is also reported that Argentina is making arrangements to import gold to the value of Dols. 5,000,000.

The "Times" New York correspondent cabled under date of the 16th instant that with the shipment of Dols. 2,500,000 gold to Berlin next week, the total sent to the Reichsbank will be Dols. 50,000,000 the amount originally agreed upon to be sent to Germany.

The United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during January 1925 were as follows:—

	Imports. £
Russia	Nil.
Netherlands	30,743
Belgium	Nil.
France	28,387
Switzerland	Nil.
Spain and Canaries	Nil.
Egypt	Nil.
West Africa	67,214
Java and other Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas	Nil.
United States of America	1,328,301
Central America and West Indies	2,462
Other Countries in South America	1,058
Gibraltar	Nil.
Rhodesia	191,721
Transvaal	615,857
British India	Nil.
Straits Settlements	Nil.
Other Countries	Nil.
Total ...	2,265,743

	Exports. £
Russia	268,280
Netherlands	236,628
Belgium	78,612
France	21,445
Switzerland	3,500
Spain and Canaries	17,186
Egypt	69,758
West Africa	24,656
Java and other Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas	984
United States of America	Nil.
Central America and West Indies	Nil
Other Countries in South America	Nil.
Gibraltar	8,010
Rhodesia	Nil.
Transvaal	Nil.
British India	2,128,576
Straits Settlements	7,500
Other Countries	1,934,222
Total ...	4,799,357

The price of gold on the 12th instant, namely 86s./8d. is a fresh low record since post-war quotations for exportable gold have been fixed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated last week that the British Government were "in full agreement with the declared intention of previous administrations to revert to the gold standard at the earliest possible moment." That was, of course, as much as one has any right to expect at present, as it is obviously impossible to foresee conditions so far ahead as the end of the year.

Recent large shipments of gold to Australia and the retention of gold by the Union of South Africa Banks indicate the interesting fact that the improved relations of the U. K. currency pound to gold may give an opportunity for British Dominions oversea to enjoy the free working of the gold standard even before the United Kingdom itself. The keen desire on the part of Australia for its immediate resumption has already been expressed by Mr. Garvan, Chairman of the Commonwealth Bank. It is stated that gold shipped to Australia is being minted into coin at Sydney.

SILVER.

During the week the market has kept fairly steady, though not active. The Indian Bazars have required silver for shipment by this week's stilement steamer, and China has bought moderately for forward delivery. Supplies have come from the Continent but America has not been much inclined to sell. China's attitude towards silver remains uncertain. The approach of the silk season suggests some up-country enquiry. In favourable circumstances the outflow from Shanghai has been known to reach 5,000,000 silver dollars in one week, but the political troubles may set off such a movement, as at the present time, by causing money to come in from the interior for security.

Deducting the discount at which the currency pound is held abroad as compared with the gold sovereign the price of cash silver to-day works out at 31.17/32d., about 15 per cent above 27,573d. the average price for 1913.

The following table indicates the amount of silver in the principal European banks on January 30th, 1925 as compared with January 31st, 1924:—

	Jan. 30th, 1925. £	Jan. 31st, 1924. £
France	12,160,000	11,880,000
Italy	3,374,000	3,415,000
Germany	a 994,600	3,475,400
Spain	26,158,000	26,102,000
Netherlands	1,175,000	689,000
Belgium	2,959,000	3,097,000
Switzerland	3,583,000	3,474,000
Denmark	1,154,000	353,000
Total ...	51,557,600	52,485,400

a as on October 7th, 1924.

INDIA CURRENCY RETURNS.
(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Jan. 22.
Notes in circulation	18189
Silver coin and bullion in India	7845
Silver coin and bullion out of India	Nil.
Gold coin and bullion in India	2232
Gold coin and bullion out of India	Nil.
Securities (Indian Government)	5713
Securities (British Government)	1999
Bills of Exchange	400
	Jan. 31.
Notes in circulation	18111
Silver coin and bullion in India	7767
Silver coin and bullion out of India	Nil.
Gold coin and bullion in India	2232
Gold coin and bullion out of India	Nil.
Securities (Indian Government)	5713
Securities (British Government)	1999

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, March 10.

A feeble depression is passing eastwards through the central parts of the country and causing unsettled weather in the United Provinces.

There have been a few falls of rain in Tenasserim and South Bengal.

Mergui reports two inches of rain.

Forecast:—No large change.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 10.

Assam, March 9th: The outturn of mustard, sugarcane and prospects of spring rice and tea are normal.

Bengal, Week ending the 4th March:—During the week light rain fell in the districts of the Dacca division while elsewhere there were scattered showers in a number of places. Ploughing of lands in some North-East Bengal District continues. The prospects of standing crops are generally fair. Harvesting of spring crops is progressing.

United Provinces: North Eastern Circle, 5th March: Prospects of wheat and grain are normal. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Sugarcane is being planted.

Punjab, March 8th: The weather is dry. Rain is badly needed everywhere. Crops are also suffering from frosts and winds.—A.P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, March 9.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.876 inches.
Temperature of Air .. .. 77.7 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer .. 70.5 „
Dew Point .. .. .. 66.4 „
Relative humidity of Air .. 70% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) .. 0.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air 86.0 „
Minimum do. do. .. 71.3 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight NNW, N, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. 108 miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft.	Mar.	h. m	ft.
M.	16	2 35	29 9	16	8 44	16 7
		15 31	26 7		21 9	20 1
Tu.	17	11 24	27 1	17	5 22	16 8
		23 52	28 5		17 12	17 5
W.	18	12 1	27 6	18	5 52	16 2
		..	..		17 46	16 4
Th.	19	0 21	28 7	19	6 21	16 7
		12 37	27 9		18 19	17 0
Fri.	20	0 50	28 7	20	6 51	16 4
		13 14	27 9		18 54	17 2
Sat.	21	3 4	28 1	21	9 3	17 1
		15 39	26 1		21 11	19 2
Sun	22	1 55	27 7	22	8 0	16 4
		14 38	27 2		20 14	19 0

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Mar. 11 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h.51m. Sunset 6h.48m.
Mar. 12 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h.50m. Sunset 6h.48m.
Mar. 13 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h.49m. Sunset 6h.48m.
Mar. 14 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h.49m. Sunset 6h.49m.
Mar. 15 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 48m. Sunset 6h.49m.
Mar. 16 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h.47m. Sunset 6h.49m.

MASTER VINAYAK PHANSALKAR'S CONCERT.

Master Vinayak Phansalkar gave a concert under the auspices of His Holiness Shri Jagatguru Bharatikrishna Tirthajee on the 27th ultimo at Dhulia. At the beginning Mr. Kakasaheb Garad introduced to His Holiness and the audience Master Vinayak, a boy of 14 years, who has made his name by singing at Mahableshwar, Satara, Bombay, Dhulia and other places. It was a treat to hear the boy-singer singing the various Ragas and Raginis in the most scientific and attractive manner. At the end of the concert Dr. Deshpande requested His Holiness to present a gold medal on behalf of the citizens of Dhulia to Master Vinayak. Shri Jagatguru in a few appreciative words referred to the merits of the singer and gave his benediction to him while presenting the medal. A certificate was also promised on behalf of the Shardapeeth of which His Holiness is the representative.

Bills of Exchange	400
	Feb. 7.
Notes in circulation	18201
Silver coin and bullion in India	7657
Silver coin and bullion out of India	Nil.
Gold coin and bullion in India	2232
Gold coin and bullion out of India	Nil.
Securities (Indian Government)	5713
Securities (British Government)	1999
Bills of Exchange	600

No silver coinage was reported during the week ending 7th instant.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 14th instant consisted of about 70,800,000 ounces in sycee, 17,000,000 dollars and 7,600 silver bars as compared with 70,800,000 ounces in sycee 36,000,000 dollars and 6,120, silver bars on the 7th instant.

Quotations:—

BAR SILVER P. OZ. STD.

February 12th 32.1/8d. cash 32.1/16d. 2 months.
February 13th 32.3/16d. cash 32.1/8d. 2 months.
February 14th 32.1/4d. cash 32.3/16d. 2 months.
February 16th 32.1/4d. cash 32.3/16d. 2 months.
February 17th 32.5/16d. cash 32.1/4d. 2 months.
February 18th 32.3/16d. cash 32.3/16d. 2 months.
Average 32.219d. cash 32.166d. 2 months.

BAR GOLD P. OZ. FINE.

February 12th 86s./8d.
February 13th 86s./8d.
February 14th nil.
February 16th 86s./10d.
February 17th 86s./10d.
February 18th 86s./11d.
Average 86s./9.4d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively 1/16d. below and 1/16d. above those fixed a week ago.

COMMERCIAL.

BRITISH MARKETS.

MANCHESTER PIECE GOODS AND YARN

Manchester, February 18.—The demand for piece goods opened quietly last week, but gathered strength with the approach of Friday, writes the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" (Feb. 19.). On that day quite a good miscellaneous business could be traced in various sections. This week the market has made another quiet opening, and signs of a broadening demand are not so easy to trace. The leading feature is still the diffidence of India and China. The spasmodic improvement in the volume of inquiry from these centres is of little use, for the bids made betray a complete lack of keenness or a deplorable ignorance of conditions in Manchester. The prospect of business in shirtings is now less promising than it was a week ago, for prices have moved against India, although the Indian dealer has not recognised the fact. It is also necessary to emphasise the deterrent influence of stringency in the Indian money market. On the other side of the scale one must place some encouraging clearances of goods in Calcutta. A few lots of printing cloth have been bought on Indian account, but the best counters in the market are undoubtedly dhooties and light bleached goods, chiefly white muls. In these goods a fair business has been done. Reports from Rangoon cannot be described as good, for it is said that shirtings of Japanese make have filled all local requirements for the time being. One of the best outlets for fabrics of this type has been Java. Batavian and Malayan inquiries have covered a wide range of goods, but cynics say that there is always inquiry from those sources without results. However, business has been done this week in greys and whites.

Although a moderate business in white shirtings continues to trickle through for Shanghai, the optimists in that market are less confident. The distribution of goods into the interior has been slow for some time, and some improvement is wanted in the clearance of stocks from Shanghai before a strong Chinese demand can be felt in Manchester. Remittances are reported better, but clearances are not brisk. Blacks are depressed in price at the Shanghai auctions, but this movement has almost become an annual feature. The need of replenishing auction supplies has caused the placing of some good orders in Manchester, but this is no indication of the state of trade. From the Middle East there has been a moderate demand for finished goods, and there has been more vigour about the Near Eastern business. Shirtings and prints have moved for Egypt, and Constantinople is honourably mentioned. African markets have kept up a moderate activity, while South American houses have been much more busy. Of the United States very little has been heard, except rumours of a new outbreak of cancellations. Switzerland has laid down some orders for fancies, and the home trade is responsible for the usual variety of demand for highly-finished goods.

On balance a fair proportion of manufactures have improved their position. In some cases, even, quotations have been raised beyond all likely limits, for the reason that all immediate anxieties about the order-book have been allayed. Nevertheless, it cannot yet be said that the satisfied element preponderates, and in one way recent developments have not been exactly welcome—that is, the tendency to disperse manufacturing capacity and to increase costs over a multitude of small orders of a varied nature.

There are also sections which are extremely unhappy. One of these is Preston, where the number of idle looms is now increasing on account of the difficulty of selling goods made out of the finer Egyptian yarns. If there is not enough Sakellaridis to go round, a consumers' strike against excessive prices is one of the normal economic remedies, however, unpalatable the medicine may be to the sufferers. If the cessation of demand is confirmed these looms will gradually find employment in other directions, and, as with spindles, they will not all be brought back to Sakellaridis when conditions are easier. However, it is possible that some relief may be afforded by the raw material, Alexandria being now in the throes of a dramatic collapse. It would, however, be much too premature to prophesy that the back of the speculator is entirely broken, as is proved by to-day's recovery. Business in the finer counts has not entirely ceased, but it is done at prices which are moderate in comparison with the price of cotton.

American cotton was showing a good deal of firmness last week, but it ended on a hesitant note which caused some misgiving. It is now felt that if rains do not fall in Texas soon speculators may try conclusions with the New York market, while if rains do fall there may be some liquidation. What with the advance in the raw material and the prospective curtailment of output, American yarns were much firmer towards the end of last week, but the confident tone has not been brought forward into the current week. The turnover in yarns seemed to exceed the contemporary cloth business, but it was impossible to ascertain whether the excess represented late covering or anticipation of future needs. Keen supporters of the short-time movement are waiting for the full effect of curtailment to be felt. They recognise that they have lost ground on the cotton fluctuations of the past four weeks, and that they have not yet brought the increased cost of shorter time into their selling prices.

JUTE.

Dundee, February 18.—Raw jute has climbed back to the position from which last week it had fallen. There as been a rise of 10s., and it is the general opinion that the fibre will exhibit increased steadiness. Some holders are disposed to accept a shade less than the general quotations, but, with Calcutta becoming firmer, this is hardly expected to last. A sale of damaged jute is being held to-day. Hessian goods have had large sales, and bookings have been carried well into the middle of the year. Last week's prices have been maintained. Yarns have not sold to the same

(Continued in column 6.)

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 10.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 674
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 729
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 714

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 113¾
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 108⅛

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 155½

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 210

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 158

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 281

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.76-3/4
London—Paris Frcs. 92.40
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.70
London—Rome Liras 116.00
London—Berlin (Marks——

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market was steady.

EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 10.

Bank's selling T T Ready 15/16
Bank's buying T T Ready 1/6
Bank's selling T T March 29/32
Bank's buying T T March 31/32
Bank's selling T T April 7/8
Bank's buying T T April 15/16
Bank's selling T T May 13/16
Bank's buying T T 1/6

London, March 9.

Tele. Transfers dull	1/6
Bar Gold quiet	£4.6.8
Bar Silver Spot quiet	32 3/16

London, Mar. 9.

Rentes 3 per cent.	47 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot)	32 3/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	32

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th instant.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, March 9.
Stockholm	17.69
Christiania	31.25
Amsterdam	11.94
Switzerland	24.77
	London, March 9.
Exchange on London in:—	
Paris	92.57
Germany	20,030,000m
Italy	116.27
	New York, March 9.
Demand Bills	47637

DISCOUNTS.

London, March 9.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 1/2
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 7/8
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	5 3/8
Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent	18 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 10.

3 Months 4¾ per cent.
6 Months 5 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 6¾ per cent.
1 Month 6¾ per cent.
3 Months 6¾ per cent.
6 Months 6 per cent.
TONE OF MONEY MARKET—Firm.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, March 9.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £89 5/8 + 1/4.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 1/4 unchanged.

War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/2 unchanged.

Conversion Loan £77 1/2 + 1/8.

Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 3/4 plus 9/16.

Indian Loan 4 per cent £104 1/2 unchanged

Consols 2 1/2 per cent £57 1/8 unchanged.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 48 1/4 unchanged.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 68 + 1/4.

Government Securities 3 per cent 57 3/4 + 1/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, March 10.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/12/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/13/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/13/0
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/13/0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/15/3
Bar silver ready Rs. 73/1/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/1/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/0/0

London, March 9.

Bar gold ready s. 86-8
Silver ready d. 32-3
Silver forward d. 32-0
TONE OF SILVER—
Very quiet. India sold forward. Continent bought. Very little business doing.

GOLD.

Bombay, March 10.

Ready:—21-13 0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Fagan	21-13 0			21-13-0
Chaitra	21-15-6			21-15-6

Teji Mandi.
Chaitra 0—4—0
Visak. 0—6—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER

Bombay, March 10.

Ready:—73-0-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Fagan	73-0-0	73-1-0		73-1-0
Chaitra	73-5-0	73-0-0		73-0-0

Teji Mandi.
Chaitra 1—4—0
Visak. 1—12—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 10.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84/8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97/3
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 98/1
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102/12
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 103/12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/13
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/4
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 106/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 96
TONE OF MARKET—Firm, sellers scarce.

SHARES.

Bombay, March 10.

The Share Bazaar remained closed to-day owing to the Settlement Day.

SHARES.

London, March 9.

	£
Hongkong Bank	137 xd.
Chartered Bank	21 1/2
National Bank	47 1/4
P. & O. Bank	11 1/2
Eastern Bank	6 1/2

RECEIPTS

Bombay, March 10.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th March, 1925.

Cotton	26612 Bales.
Wheat	650 Cwts
Linseed	24518 „
Rape etc.	1292 „
Gingellyseed	4651 „
Poppyseed	Nil „
Groundnuts	7525 „
Castorseed	9046 „
Rice	3613 „
Myrabollams	3545 „
Cottonseed	12817 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	766 „
Juwar	1173 „
Masur	285 „
Barley	196 „
Bajri	2724 „
Coal	1924 Tons.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar. 9.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jun/Jul. sellers 17/9
Jul/Sept. sellers 17/3
Oct/Dec. sellers 17/1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Jul/Sept. sellers 17/5 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Jul/Sept. sellers 17/6 1/4
Tone:—Market was firmer, though nothing doing.

RUBBER.

London, March 9.

Para Up River Fine, Spot April/May sellers 17 1/2.
Tone:—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Marc 19 1/8.
Tone:—Rather easier.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, March 9.

Cardiff to Bombay 13 to 13/6.

BARLEY.

London, Mar. 9.

Karachi Barley nominal not quoted.

London, March 9.

The Bombay mails of 19th ultimo were delivered to-day.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 10.

A further small advance of 3 to 7 points in New York futures has been reported today. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 8 points up. The market was featureless, and the tone was good.

Messrs. Umigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 9th instant as under:—"Situation unchanged. No rain. Dull market invites realising and short selling."

Although a small advance was reported in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 485 i.e., Rs. 2½ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. Going up by half a rupee on Shroffs buying the market gave way to Rs. 484 on selling by Commission Houses and Bazar operators. But the market again improved to Rs. 485 on buying by a well-known Indore operator and closed at 3 p.m. at Rs. 484. F.G. Broach July/August opened at Rs. 495 and closed at Rs. 494½. The market was featureless to-day and the volume of business done was very small.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 469 and declining to Rs. 467 closed at Rs. 469½. Practically very little business was done in Oomra. F.G. Bengal March, May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 434, Rs. 435 and Rs. 441 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and the demand was moderate.

The Sewri market is closed to-day for ready and forward business. To-morrow the Marwari Bazar and the Sewri markets will remain entirely closed owing to Holi Holiday and we will not issue our report.

MARWARI BAZAR—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 3 P.M.

Bombay, March 10.

Fully Good Broach	April-May	484
„ „ „	July-Aug.	494 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	March	434
„ „	May	435
Fine Oomra	March	469 1/2

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, March 10.

New York Market, 9th March 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
25.90	May		25.93	+03
26.10	July.	25.97+07	26.15	+05
25.42	Oct.		25.49	+07

Telegraphic market advices:—Narrow professional market. Undertone good.
May highest 26.16 (10.07 a.m.) lowest 25.90 (2.46 p.m.), range .26 points.

Liverpool Market, 9th March 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
14.02	Mar.			14.06	+04
14.05	May	14.11+06	14.15+10	14.10	+05
14.05	July	14.12+07		14.12	+07
13.69	Oct.			13.77	+08
	Egyptian				
32.85	May			33.55	+70
30.90	July			31.55	+65

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 9.46 a.m.:—No precipitation, warm. Forecast:—Western belt partly cloudy, all balance belt generally fair.

(2) American selling, straddle selling. No rains in Texas. (Cabled 4-45 p.m.)

American cross rate on Saturday 4.76 3/8; on Monday 4.76 7/8 per cent.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 9.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 10,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 800 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.
Mid. Americans Spot:—Universal standard 14.41 good demand.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 37.25d.
New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
March	25.82
May	26.04
July	26.25
New York Noon Call	
March	25.80
May	25.98
July	26.21
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
March	26.08
May	26.32

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 9.

Future Delivery Prices:—

March	14.08	+.06
May	14.13	+.08
July	14.14	+.09
August	13.97	+.06
September	13.86	+.06
October	13.76	+.07
November	13.63	+.05
January	13.58	+.08
Egyptians:—		
May	33.45	+.60
July	31.50	+.60
January	24.45	+.40

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 10.

Mar.	14.01+.05
April	14.01—.03
May	14.08—.02
July	14.11—.01
Oct.	13.77 —

EGYPTIANS.

May	33.50—.05
July	31.50—.50
Nov.	25.25—.10
London 9th Belgium	94.85.
Athens.	312.50

Cuban Sugar 15 1/8 Mar sellers.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 9.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
Liverpool.		
March	14.06	+04
April	14.04	+.03
May	14.10	+.05
June	14.08	+.05
July	14.12	+.07
August	13.99	+.08
September	13.88	+.08
October	13.77	+.08
November	13.67	+.09
December	13.65	+.09
January	13.60	+.10
February	13.55	+.10
March	13.51	+.10

Tone:—Barely steady.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 9.

Scinde Good	11.30
Scinde Fully Good	11.70
Scinde Fine	12.10
Bengal Good	11.40
Bengal Fully Good	11.80
Bengal Fine	12.20
Oomra Good	11.95
Oomra Fully Good	12.35
Oomra Fine	12.75
Broach Good	12.15
Broach Fully Good	12.55
Broach Fine	12.95

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Mar. 9.

March	35.25	+.75
April	34.30	+.70
May	33.55	+.70
June	32.45	+.55
July	31.55	+.65
August	30.90	+.90
September	29.50	+.70
October	28.10	+.50
November	25.35	+.35
December	24.80	+.40
January	24.35	+.30

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, March 9.

Futures at New York:—		
May	25.93	+.03
July	26.15	+.05
October	25.49	+.07

Liverpool, March 9.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G.O.C
Liverpool:—		
March	14.06	+.04
May	14.10	+.05
July	14.12	+.07
October	13.77	+.08

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 9.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 35,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 6,000
Day's Exports to Continent 32,000

Futures at New York:—		
May	25.93	+.03
July	26.15	+.05
October	25.49	+.07

Spot Cotton at New York 26.05 unchanged.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 26.90 unchanged.

Futures at New Orleans:—		
May	25.94	—.04
July	26.18	—.02

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality 22 1/8
Demand Bills 47637
Silver Foreign mined 68 1/4

METALS.

London, March 9.

	£
English best Selected Sopper	67 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	64 3/8
Copper Braziers	83
Yellow Metal	7 7/8
Hard Spelter	30 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	16 7/16
	London, March 9.
Tin Block	246 1/2

BRASS.

Bombay, March 10.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3-4	60 0 0
Do	1	60 0 0
Do	1 1-4	60 0 0
Do	1 1-2	60 0 0
Do	1 3-4	60 0 0
Do	2	60 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, March 10.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3-4	66 0 0
Copper	1	66 0 0
Copper	1 1-4	66 8 0
Copper American	1 1-2	67 0 0
Copper	1 3-4	69 0 0
Copper	2	69 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		39 4 0
Pat Klai		66 0 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Kroger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1		57 8 0
„ „ 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		57 8 0
German Copper 1-1-2		66 8 0
„ „ to 1-3-4 to 2		68 0 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1,		66 4 0
„ „ 1-1-4		67 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 10.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 14 0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0 15 6
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 13 9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 13 6
David	No. 10 1/2	0 12 9
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 12 3
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 12 6
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0 12 6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 11 3
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0 11 0
Japan	No. 40—1	1 6 0
„	No. 42—2	1 8 0
„	No. 20	1 0 9
„	No. 32	1 5 6

WHEAT.

London, Mar. 9.

Berletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Mar/Apl. sellers 70/6
Rosario Santa Fe 64 lbs. Mar/Apl. sellers 71/6
Tone:—Steadier but quiet.
Australian Mar/Apl. sellers. 69
Choice White Karachi Feb/Mar value 65/6
Soft Red Karachi Feb/Mar. value 64/6
Tone:—Steadier but quiet.
Cuban No 2, Calcutta A/M. value 66

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, March 10. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-days closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	69 0 0	10 2 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	68 0 0	10 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	71 0 0	10 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 2 0	11 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 1 0	11 9 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 12 0	14 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 7 0	13 15 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	67 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	62 0 0	12 12 0
Poppyseed, White	13 12 0	14 8 0
Groundnuts	64 8 0	12 15 0
Mowraseed	9 12 0	10 4 0
Barley	47 0 0	6 14 0
Castorseed	67 0 0	13 5 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery	..	..
Jira	13 0 0	..
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 14 0	
Linseed, May	14 2 3	

LINSEED.

London, March 9.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
April/May £24 1/8
Linseed Tone:—Re-sellers, no demand.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
March/April sellers 48/9
May/August done and buyers 48/9
Linseed La Plata Argentine was steadily held and practically nothing doing. Closed £22 3/8 sellers and £22 1/8 buyers for Mar/apl.
Cottonseed Bombay Mar/Apl. sellers for £10 1/4
Castorseed Bombay Mar/Apl. sellers for £23 7/8
Ferozepore Rapeseed Real Bold quoted afloat £20 3/8
Toria Rapeseed Mar/Apl. sellers for £21 and Feb/Mar. paid for £20 5/8
Business was done to-day in Rapeseed Toria for Feb/Mar. shipment to Hamburg at £20 7/8.

(Continued from Column 1.)

extent, but where business has been done good prices have been paid.

Prices:—Raw jute: First mark actuals, February-March, £42; groups, £40, 10s.; lightnings and red SCC., actuals, £39. 10s.; daisee 2, £40 10s.; tossa 2, £41. 10s. Warns: 8lb. cops, 6 to 6x25 (4s. 2d.); spools, 6.13 (4s. 1d.) to 6.25 (4.s 2d.); sacking chains, 6.38 (6 3/8d.); hessian chains, 6.63 (6 5/8d.) Chestered hessians: 11 por. 10½oz. 40in., 5.13 (5½d.); por. 10oz., 4.88 (4 7/8d.); 9oz., 4.50 (4½d.); 8oz., 4.

COAL.

Cardiff, February, 18.—Inactive and unsettled conditions prevail in the steam coal market. In practically all sections business is of limited volume and, as production in recent weeks has been over the million tons mark, stocks are continually heavy, the poor prospect of their early absorption not inducing buyers to depart from hand-to-mouth purchasing. Collieries are faced with the alternatives of further lowering prices or closing down. There is no important total closing, but numerous pits are on short time. Excepting dry duffs, prices are weak.

Inquiries from France are moderate, but show no expansion. Business is more brisk with Italy. South American orders are fewer. Included in current inquiries is one for 150,000 metric tons of large for Egyptian State Railways, tenders to be in Cairo by March 22. Specifications are not yet to hand, but it is thought delivery will be needed over June-October. It will be recalled that the present contract at 34s. 3½d.—34s. 11d. c.i.f. Alexandria runs until the end of May.

Best Admiralty large is weak at 26s.—26s. 9d., with seconds easier at 24s. 9d.—26s., according to sellers' position. Dry coals are in poor request, and offer at concession prices upon 26s. bests and 24s. ordinaries. Monmouthshire collieries are receiving a steady flow of small business, sufficient to hold quotations barely steady at 24s. 6d. black veins, 23s.—23s. 9d. Western Valleys, and 22s. 6d—23s. Easterns. Best steam and coking smalls are maintained at 15s.—16s., but good bunkers and cargo brands are a shade off at 13s. 6d.—14s. Washed dry duff is strong at 15s.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

BYCULLA Y. M. C. A. WIN.

TELEGRAPHIST BEAT PAREL SP. CLUB.

Two more matches in the first round of the Aga Khan Tournament were decided on the Gymkhana ground on Tuesday when the Byculla Youngmen and the Government Telegraphists qualified themselves for the next round.

Neither game produced hockey any description but in both cases Leagues teams proved their superiority over sides of sporadic growth. The Prabhu Jolly cricketers lost by four goals to one against the Byculla Y. M. C. A. who were hardly three goals better than their opponents. The Hindu team scored first through M. Kothare but before half time was called the Y. M. C. A. put in two goals through P. D'Avoine and Conway. The Y. M. C. A. found little difficulty in breaking through Hindu defence but time and again they shot wide. Although the ball travelled up and down in the second half the Y. M. C. A. added two more goals, Shaw and Furtado being responsible for the scores.

Teams were:—

Byculla Y.M.C.A.:—P. Ambosta, Sampson and R. D'Avoine; Marquis, Joseph, P. D'Souza, Furtado, Shaw, P. D'Avoine Conway and J. Ambosta.

Prabhu Jolly Club:—Ajinkya; Nayak and Dhairyawan, Jayakar, Amonkar and Kothare; Sujit, P. Kothare, S. Talpade, M. Kothare and J. Talpade.

Referees:—Messrs. Thornback and Bhattacharjee.

TELEGRAPHS VS. PAREL SP. CLUB.

The Government Telegraphists did not have an easy time against the Parel Sporting Club and though they won by three goals to one in an extra period, the Parel men were by no means negligible. Within a few minutes from the start Keshanker registered the first goal for the Telegraph side and half time saw no further scoring. Jerome was responsible for the equalising goal in the second period and an extra ten minutes was allowed. D'Cunha scored two goals in the extra period and led his side to victory.

Teams were:—

Govt. Telegraphs:—Windsor; Peel and Walker; Woods, Dudley and Murray; Page Sequeira, Kishander, D'Cunha and M. C. D'Souza.

Parel:—Francis; J. D'Souza and Rodrick; Fernandes, Cherry and Anthony; Lewis Gracias, Jerome, Albert and Dominic.

Referees:—Messrs. Reade and Cyreaco D'Souza.

TO-DAY-S MATCHES.

4.15:—Parsee Cyclists vs. Colaba United.

5-30:—Mahar Youngmen vs. Hindu Young Cricketers.

CONDER TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THE DRAW.

The following is the draw for the Condor Tennis Tournament, the games to commence every day at 5 p.m.:—

M. S. Gahtan and S. S. Gahtan, Bye.
S. A. R. Natham and Dr. M. N. Karmarkar, Bye.
Tyabjee and Another, Bye.

14th March, 1925.

T. Henderson and B. Raymond vs. K. R. Gunjikar and H. V. Despande.

16th March, 1925.

McDermott and McLean vs. M. W. Velkar and Another.

17th March, 1925.

L. Fernandes and A. Fernandes vs. N. R. Soman and Another.

18th March, 1925.

V. S. Majmuder and A. M. Kati vs. T. K. M. Menon and M. K. Krishnan.

19th March, 1925.

A. K. Suntook and R. Gazdar vs. H. B. Butler and C. Ball.

19th March, 1925.

C. Davidson and Littlewood vs. D. Jeejeebhoy and A. R. Wadia.

18th March, 1925.

D. P. Settna and K. P. Gandhi vs. F. G. Scowen and E. Annett.

17th March, 1925.

L. Bunyan and Another vs. H. Kolhoff and C. Gonsalves.

16th March, 1925.

F. W. Arnould and P. R. Harper vs. Hildreth and C. Cunningham.

14th Mach, 1925.

T. Osborne Carey and R. Osborne Carey vs. T. Sutton and F. Gidney.

K. A. Mody and M. Manockshawnas, Bye.
Kothari and Sethi, Bye.
R. S. Raja Iyer and R. Cursetjee, Bye.

BOMBAY RACES

SPRING MEETING 4TH DAY—SATURDAY:

ENTRIES.

ENTRIES CLOSED AT 12 NOON ON MONDAY, 9TH MARCH, 1925.

THE CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs 41 Yards.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Whispering and Danzig.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Foreman.
Mr. Y. O. Patel's Belvedere
Mr. R. S. Captain's Northern Light.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Solo Bridge.
Mr Eve's Courier.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Goldgainer.
Mr. N. A. Kazi's Lucky Lad.
Mr. Y. H. Gahagan's Whit Week.

THE QUEENSBERRY HANDICAP.—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. M. Goculdas' Entailed.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Danzig and Sauce.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Foreman, Madelina and Maryland.
Mr. H. B. Sorabjee's Starboard.
Mr. Eve's Rowardennan and Footpedal.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Stormont, and Pom Pom.
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's Rakings.
Mr. A. M. Somji's Murmansk.
Mr. Eve's Night Watchman.
H. H. Aga Khan's Bold Danby.
Nawabzada Saiyiduzzafar Khan's Miss Evans.
Mr. A. H. Shushtary's Discobolus.

THE FREE HANDICAP.—Distance 1 Mile.

Capt. M. R. D'Arcy's Scotch Jewel.
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Hard Battle, Acre and Charena.
Mr. Cotton's Fanbourg, late Oswan Golding, Golden Hours late White Veil, Wild Flower late Larkspur II Nought, Quitch, Revue, Oriental late Portastor, Trajanus and Wilmington.
Mr. M. Goculdas' Entailed.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Sauce and Marmion.
Mr. Cotton's My Lord.
Mr C. N. Wadia's Foreman and Maryland.
Mr H. B. Sorabjee's Swithin and Starboard.
Mr. R. S. Captain's Northern Light.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Light Jester and Solo Bridge.
Mr. Eve's Footpedal and Rowardennan.
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' Hatchford and Pom Pom.
Mr. A. M. Somji's Murmansk.
Mr. Vernon's Canterbury Lamb.
Mr Eve's The Monk, Knight of Clonmel and The Hottentot.
Nawabzada Saiyiduzzafar Khan's Miss Evans and Lady Rita.
Mr C. Vaz's Cronan and Headstrong.
Mr. A. H. Shushtary's Discobolus and Tittauhurst.
Mr. Heath's Jovial.

THE GOODBYE PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile
Mr. Gobiam Ali's Ceremony.
Mr. Kelso's Pomme Anna.
Mr J. N. DeSouza's Dayspring.
H. H. Aga Khan's Motu Proprio.
Nawabzada Saiyduzzafar Khan's Lady Dita
Mr. C. Vaz's Cronan.
Mr. N. A. Kazi's Ulster Lad.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Lomo.
Mr. C Vaz's Headstrong.
Mr. Heath's Jovial

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance 1½ Miles.
Mr R. H. Gahagan's Kitchener and Nassim.
Mr. Hoosein Tamavi's Dilawar.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's My Fancy.
Mr Dawood Isak's Cardiff.
Dr. J. E. Bharucha and G. T. Mawson's Baladorgna.
Mr. Abbas Faraj Shap Shap's Peach Bitter.
Mr S. M. Kanji's Summerton.
Mr. Mahomed Athiya's Hamiar.
Mr. Eve's Mozau.
Mr. Y. M. Patel's Sanayet.
Mr. Mark's Rex.
Mr. T. M. Goculdas' William Tell.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Shahzada.
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Malikizaman.
Mr. N. A. Kazi's Cossack
Mr. Heath's Silver Thrush and Dirrah.

THE FUTURITY PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Ayrimba, Yaman and Jadran.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Hashash.
Mr. A. R. Tetha's Durbar.
Mr. Shaik Ismail Mahomed's Kubeshan.
Mr Moosa Faras' Hopeful, Shahir and Wireless.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Dileyan.
Messrs. S. Dhunjibhoy and B. Merwanjee's Nashat Beg.
Messrs. Snurbin Gazal and Jubber bin Hoosain's Inkban.
Mr. J. B. Bhesania's Hardan.
Mr. Khadevi A. Rehman's Marseilles, Hudban, Hyder Pasha and Daham.
Mr. Mahomed Jamoor's Simmah and Missir.
Mr. Mahomed Burgashi's Dolly.
Mr. A. R. Salim's Meahr.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Roomadu.
Mr. Nasem Saleh's Rose.
Mr. Haji Ali Khaimi's Arden.
Mr. Mahomed Nijasha's Ferooza.
Mr Mahmood Shirazee's David.
Mr. Abdul Amir's Grey Mark.
Mr Banim Sadulla's Pasha.
Mr. Ganim Sadulla's Karasarai.
Mr. Mahomed Haji Hamza's Mussood.
Mr. P. R. Jassumaney's Esser.
Mr. Mirza Ali's Selection
Mr. Hoosein Abdulla's Abyid.
Mr. Syed Amin's Hurchan.
Mr. Syed Amin's Abbas.
Mr. Saleh Tookmachi's Kharaman.
Mr. Ayub Asad's Ammod.
Mr. Ali bin Hussain's Rashid Pasha.
Mr. S. H. Yticha's Ravi.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's Naddas.
Mr. Faayad Sulleman's Nectar.
Mr. Faayad Sulleman's Pride.
Mr. Faayad Sulleman's Raboot.
Mr. Faayad Sulleman's Yousur.
Mr S L Cilento's Agab.
Mr. M M Kavas' Argentine, Othello and Adonis.
Messrs. M M Kavas and Abdul Wahid's Falak and Zaglool.
Messrs. Sheriff Ahni and Abdul Wahid's Haroosh and Annis.
Mr Saleh Moosa's Hajlan and Subehri.
Mr. Khalil Esmail's Budder.
Mr. D N Zodge's Golden Kay.
Mr. Hodi Tookmachi's Kalipha.
Mr. J A Wadia's Bounty.
Mr. Kamil Affendi's Suba-ul-Khair.
Mr. Kuddur Abbas' Goorjee.
Mr. Rashid Saleh's Tubriz and Taheen Beg.
Mr. E. Shamlan's Nipper.
Mr. Yussuff Mukanji's Macdonald.
Mr. Ebrahim Gussod's Natak.
Mr. Mahomed Baromi's Gunge.
Mr. Mahomed Hoosein's Jamil Pasha.
Mr. Ali Dhani's Red Lips and Mint.
Mr M M Talib's Sicander.
Mr. Hoosein Rawachi's Wild Rose and Silver Cup.
Mr. Baha Khalil's Thawi, Signal and My Son.
Mr. N Jehangir's Amir.
Mr. N Jehangir's Farkud.
Mr. Mark's Suffah.
Mr. Ebrahim Gumla's Rifle.
Messrs. S Dhunjibhoy and Aga Cumberally's Bayood.
Mr. F N Furdoonji's Major Domo.
Aga Cumberally's Zalan.
Mr. Haji M Mahomed's Mooharis.
Mr. B N Kapadia's Narcissus.
Mr. A M J Talib's Weldon.
Mr. Alwan Ramezan's Sadak
Messrs. S Mahalla and E Kadum's Moosaad.
Mr. S Mahalla's Wanderer and Faisal.
Mr. A E Banaji's Parrinshope.
Mr. Abdulla Rasmadis Andhra Valley.
Mr. Syed E Sada's Naughty Boy.
Mr. Syed bin Oomsaif's Makis Beg and Makhool.
Mr. Mirza Kadums' Young Jawad.
Mr. Abdul Mohisin Jeweser's Bista.
Mr. Jassim Hamadi's Farhood and Mooafak.
Mr. Syed Amin's Firdis.
Mr. Zaidan bin Khalaf's Shakir Hoojaj.
Mr. Shakir Rahmani's Satti.
Mr. Syed Mahomed Bin's Sarfib and Baikees.
Mr. Mahomed Jeweser's Lozahan.
Mr. Abdul A Sana's Ginger.
Mr. Abdul R Hamad's Saaod.
Mr. Falaya Hassan's Kazaz and Policunam.
Mr. Syed A Razak's Wahab and Satrik.
Mr. Hoosein bin Banke's Dawood.
Mr. Mirza Kalas' Thulfa.
Mr. Sabru Mulla Abid's Watchmaker.
Messrs. Faraj bin Sanad and Kadum's Mibris.
Mr. J M Burjorjee's Victory.
Mr. Shakir Hajee Ali's Zerboia.
Mr. Dirak's Dhary.

THE BRETBY HANDICAP. Distance 6 Furlongs 41 yards.

Mr. I B Torquato's Indo.
Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's Neap Tide.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's Maravadi.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Walbachin.
Mr. P P Avosia's Barbary.
Mr. Kelso's Irrigate.
Mr. P G Singhanee's Coryste.
Mr. Heath's Zara.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are notified that, owing to the new works being carried out, the courses will be closed on and from Sunday, the 15th March.

Arrangements will be made by which the course and one or more tracks can be used from the usual opening to just beyond the 7 furlongs post.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Mar. 9.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Spurs 2 Leeds 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 3, Derby 0.
Coventry 2, Blackpool 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section.)
Aberdare 2, Charlton nil.

REPLAY.

In the semi-final replay of Rugby Hospitals Cup, Guy's Hospital beat Kings College Hospital at Richmond by 14 points to 3.—Reuter.

BOXING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 9.

In a twenty-round contest held at the National Sporting Club for the Cruiserweight Championship of Britain, Tom Berry of London beat Sergeant Syd Pape of Yorkshire on points.

BERRY "GOES STRONG" ALL WAY.

Berry who is approaching the veteran stage was quicker and cleverer throughout. His chief scoring blows were hooks and swings. Pape occasionally did well with uppercuts and hooks in in-fighting, but was clearly outboxed by Berry who was "going strong" all way.—Reuter.

OXFORD BEAT CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

In a boxing contest at Oxford, Oxford beat Cambridge by five events to two.—Reuter.

ASSOCIATION CUP DRAW.

LONDON, Mar. 9.

The following is the draw for the semi-finals of the Association Cup to be played on 28th March:—

Southampton versus Sheffield United at Chelsea.

Blackburn versus Cardiff on Notts County ground.—Reuter.

N. I. QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT.

LAHORE, March 9.

The final match in the Northern India Quadrangular Cricket Tournament began today between the Sikhs and Mahomedans. There was a poor attendance. The Sikhs who batted first put up a total of 141 runs. His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala made 16 runs. The Mahomedans then began their innings and had scored 82 for the loss of one wicket when stumps were drawn for the day.—A.P.

INDIAN MUSIC.

TO-DAY'S BROADCASTING PROGRAMME.

A programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club today (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. Call sign 2FV. Wave length 387 metres.

The time signals will be transmitted from 2 FV Bombay at the following hours:—

7 p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

10 p.m. Friday and Saturday.

There will be no preliminary chime the hour being denoted by the first stroke of the gong.

TO-MORROW'S PROGRAMME.

The following programme of dance music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wave length 387 metres.

1. One step—Follow Yvette.
2. Fox Trot—Pale moon.
3. Waltz—First Love.
4. Fox Trot—It ain't gonna rain no me!
5. Fox Trot—Romany Love.
6. One step—Gom Peh Trot.
7. Fox Trot—Who cares.
8. Fox Trot—Darlingest.
9. Waltz—Half past ten.
10. Fox Trot—When the Music dies down.

News Bulletin.

The time signals will be transmitted from 1 FV Bombay at the following hours:—

7 p.m. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

10 p.m. Friday and Saturday.

There will be no preliminary chime the hour being denoted by the first stroke of the gong.

INDIAN BUDGET.

PROF. SHAH'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall tomorrow (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Prof. K. T. Shah will deliver his fourth lecture on "Indian Budget" Mr. S. R. Bomanji will preside.

MEETING OF VICTORIA OWNERS AND DRIVERS.

A public meeting of the Victoria Drivers and Owners of Bombay was held under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala at Morland Bapti Road, Mr. Jhabvala explained to the men the work done by the Association of Drivers and Owners in the course of the last year and emphasised that the drivers must be more and more polite towards the public. He also remarked that some of the grievances the men were smarting under were redressed by the Police Commissioner. Others might be removed, but with increased strength among the men themselves. Mr. Jhabvala exhorted the men not to bribe the servants of the Police Department as the Commissioner also wished that the evil was put a stop to. There after the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

(1) This meeting requests Government to start one single Traffic Court in the interest of the men.

(2) This meeting protests against the action of the police in suspending the licenses of the drivers for weeks together.

(3) This meeting requests the Municipality to reduce the tax which has gone up to Rs. 95 in the course of the last few years.

(4) This meeting urges upon the police the necessity of not transferring the numbers of the drivers at the will and desire of the latter.

(5) This meeting requests the Police Commissioner to put into force all the promises he gave to the Deputation with regard to the removal of various grievances of the owners and drivers.

After discourses given by Mr. Ghafoor, Mr. Dawood, Moulvi Riyasat Ali, Mr. Kamlakar on the necessity of increasing the strength of the Union the meeting terminated at a late hour.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF SELECTION.

BENGAL GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

CALCUTTA, March 9.

The following statement is issued: In announcing the names of those whom he has appointed as Ministers in Bengal, His Excellency the Governor desires to explain the principles on which he has proceeded in making his selection and at the same time to clear up certain points affecting the relation between the Ministers and the Legislative Council. The normal constitutional procedure is for the party which has secured the approval of the electorate to its political programme by winning the majority of the elected seats to take office and carry out the programme on which election was contested and won. At the last general election no one political party or group secured a clear majority over all others but the Swaraj party secured more seats than any other single group and were entitled therefore to be consulted first regarding the formation of the Ministry. They not only refused to accept office themselves but have repeatedly announced their determination to vote against any Ministry however composed at the present time. It was useless, therefore, to consult them a second time. His Excellency, however, invited the opinions of every other group in the Council and of several representative individuals as well. The opinions he received showed no unanimity although there was a large measure of agreement on certain points. It was agreed that to ensure the stability of the Ministry the Hindu and Mahomedan communities should be equally represented in it, some recommending two Ministers and some four. His Excellency decided that the work to be done would not justify the appointment of four Ministers. For the first six months of the last year, two Ministers found it quite possible to administer the transferred subjects and for the past six months the administration of these subjects has been udnertaken without difficulty by His Excellency himself with the assistance of the members of his Executive Council. During this time, however, the work of the Ministers outside their departments was not carried on at all and His Excellency recognises that two Ministers cannot be expected to administer their Departments efficiently and at the same time evolve new schemes of policy and attend to their duties in the Legislative Council and in the Constituencies. In order, therefore, to provide sufficient staff for all this work to be performed adequately, His Excellency proposes to appoint in addition to two Ministers two Council Secretaries and to ask the Legislative Council to provide them with suitable salaries out of the provision in the budget for the salary of a third Minister. One will be a Mahomedan and one a Hindu and their names will be published as soon as they have been appointed by the new Ministers.

STATUS OF COUNCIL SECRETARIES.

There will thus be both a Mahomedan and a Hindu member associated with the administration of each transferred subject. As this is the first time that Council Secretaries have been appointed in Bengal, it is necessary to explain the status and functions it is proposed to assign to them. It is intended that they should have the status assigned in England to the Parliamentary Under-Secretary. They will be whole-time officers and will deal with such subjects as Ministers may decide to allot to them. They will be responsible to the Legislative Council in the same way as the Ministers and will stand or fall with the Ministry as a whole. At the same time they will not relieve the Ministers of their responsibility for the general policy of the departments which may be assigned to them. In selecting the two Ministers whom he has appointed, His Excellency has been influenced by two considerations: (1) that the late Ministers although they enjoyed complete confidence of the Governor and of the group to which they belonged, failed to secure the confidence of the Legislative Council as a whole when they were in office and are therefore ineligible for reappointment at the present time (2) That as a result of the advice which he has received, the Ministers whom he has selected out of those who were available appeared likely to receive the largest measure of support from the various groups which on 17th February last declared themselves in favour of the reestablishment of a Ministry. It is necessary to add some explanation of the relations between the new Ministers and the Legislative Council. Members of the Council will probably wish to know what opportunities will be available for them to express their confidence or otherwise in the new Ministry. There are three ways in which the Legislative Council can record its approval or disapproval of the Ministers.

The first is by a definite motion of censure which would have to take its chance in the ballot at the beginning of each session with other motions and resolutions; the second is by moving adjournment of the House in order to express disapproval of the acts or policy of the Ministers. This is an unsatisfactory method as such a motion can be talked out unless a two-thirds majority of the Council can be obtained for closure. The third and the most satisfactory method is a motion for the grant for Ministers' salaries in the budget of each year.

A TEST MOTION.

All that is required to test the opinion of the Council on this point is a single motion for reduction of the demand by a nominal sum such as Rs. 100. If this is carried, it will indicate that the Ministers do not possess the confidence of the Council and the present Ministers have accepted office on the understanding that if such a motion is carried against them, they will resign. The power of refusing the whole of the demand for Ministers salaries is a necessary feature of the constitution and is designed to provide the Council with a means of enforcing their wishes in the event of the Ministry refusing to resign after the Council has demonstrated in other ways that it has no confidence in them. This power, however, should not be used to indicate a vote of censure except in the last resort because the effect of refusing all salaries is not only to force resignation of the existing Ministers but to prevent the appointment of any successors. This has been demonstrated in the last session of the Council. The number of Ministers is not primarily the concern of the Legislative Council but is the prerogative of the Governor. It is, however, open to the Legislative Council to indicate by means of a resolution their desire for either a larger or a smaler number. One right is definitely granted to the Council by statute That is the right of fixing the rate of remuneration of all Ministers within a maximum prescribed by the Act. Up to now Ministers in Bengal have been paid the maximum salary allowed by the Act and a demand for this amount will be made in this year's budget. In the event of the Council wishing to fix a smaller amount this can be done by a mot on to reduce the demand to the figure desired

AVOIDING "MISUNDERSTANDING."

In order that there may be no misunderstanding, it is perhaps desirable to explain in advance what view Government will take of the action of the Council in certain eventualities: (1) If the demand for Ministers salaries is again rejected in toto, Government will regard this as an indication that the Council refuses to provide salaries to any Ministers. In that case His Excellency will apply to the Government of India to retransfer all the transferred subjects under Devolution Rule 6 and if this is done, Bengal would thereafter be governed by the Governor-in-Council. Any motion to reduce salaries of Ministers to less than Rs. 30,000 a month will similarly be regarded by Government as a refusal on the part of the Council to provide adequate safaries for any Ministers and if carried will have a similar result. (2) If a motion to reduce the amount payable to Ministers by any sum between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 a month is carried, this will be accepted by Government as the figure at which the Council desires to fix the remuneration of Ministers. (3) If a motion to reduce amount payable to a Minister by a nominal sum between one rupee and Rs. 100 is carried, this will be regarded by Government as indicating a vote of censure on the Ministers who will then resign and others will be appointed in their place. The opinion of the Council on their successors can be expressed either by a nominal reduction of Rs. 100 in one of the demands for transferred subjects which has still to be voted, or later when a supplementary demand is made in the next session for a nominal sum which has been reduced.—A. P.

MINISTRY WILL BE THROWN OUT AGAIN.

BENGAL SWARAJISTS' SECRETARY'S VIEW.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 10.

With reference to the appointment of two Ministers and two paid Council Secretaries, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Secretary, the Bengal Swaraj Party, says: "Ministers are unsafe unless they have two paid secretaries, and it is the belief of the Government that by such an arrangement the Ministry would be saved in return for this patronage. In no other country such open and barefaced conduct smacking of bribery will be tolerated for the purpose of supporting a Ministry of a minority. But with all sutterfuges my belief is that the Ministry will be thrown out again.—A.P.

FIRE IN BAWDWIN MINE.

RANGOON, Mar. 9.

Regarding the fire in Bawdwin mine the general manager reports as follows: Barricades were made effective and the fire confined to the sealed area within the limit as previously advised and is now under control. Very little smoke is now issuing from this area which is being kept full of gas to assist in the process of extinguishing the fire. Underground work outside the this area is proceeding satisfactorily, but the ore being extracted from small section of Chinaman, one body remaining available is considerably below the average grade. The plant is operating at about 70 to 75 per cent capacity.—A.P.

FINED RS. 10 FOR RASH DRIVING.

Dwarkanath Chintaman Karnic, a taxi-driver, was convicted of rash and negligent driving and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, stated for the prosecution that at about 5 p.m. on Monday the accused was coming out from the gate of the Cama Hospital so fast that a victoria that was going along Dhobi Talao Road had to pull, to avoid a collision. In doing so the horse of the victoria fell down and one of the belts of the horse was broken.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced as above.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Ganpat Vishram with eleven previous convictions, was committed to the Sessions by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for the theft of a wrist watch belonging to Khemraj Mulchand.

Sub-Inspector De Souza, who prosecuted, said that at 9-30 p.m. on the 1st instant, the complainant was sitting in a shop in Thakurdwar. He was accompanied by 3 other persons. The accused came there brandishing a stick and demanded some money from the complainant's companion. The companion refused to give him money whereupon the accused threatened to assault the companion. The complainant tried to intervene when the accused was alleged to have forcibly removed his wrist watch. The accused's defence was that he and the complainant contracted acquaintance when both were serving their sentences in Dongri Jail. The complainant used to give the watch in question to the accused for use. The present complaint was lodged at the instigation of one of his acquaintances who bore him ill-will.

RUN OVER BY TRAIN.

Shiolala Jamly, an employee of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was working on the lines between Parel and Mahaluxmi on Monday at 11-30 a.m. As he was crossing the lines, the engine of a local train coming from Mahaluxmi struck him and he died on the spot. The body was removed to the morgue and an inquest was held on Tuesday when a verdict of death due to the deceased having been run over by a train was brought in.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY:

Holi: Bank and Postal holiday.

Annual Prize Distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) H.E. the Governor will preside.

THURSDAY, March 12.

Lady Jehangir At Home.—At Readymoney House to meet Lady Wilson, 5 o'clock.

Governor lays corner-stone G. E. I. New School, Dadar, 5-30 p.m.

Prof. Shah's fourth lecture on Indian Budget, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m., Mr. S. R. Bomanji to preside.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 13.

Davar's College Silver Jubilee, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 14.

S. S. "Caledonia" leaves at 1 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "China" with the mails from Bombay of the 28th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 10 p.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 1-30 a.m. the following day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 18th inst.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

PAREL HIGH SCHOOL.

The Boys' Parliament of the Parel High School of the Siokhale Education Society, celebrate their Fourth Annual Shimga Sports, on the Tata Mill Grounds, on 11th and 12th of this month.

HARI SABHA, PAREL.

Under the auspices of Hari Sabha, Parel, the Dolejatra (Holi Festival) ceremony of Lord Sree Krishna will be celebrated in the Noble House, Parel, to-morrow (Thursday). All Bengalees are cordially invited to attend "Arati," to be held between 5 and 7 p.m.

RELIEF OF HELPLESS BEGGARS.

The following further donations are acknowledged:—

The Executors of Sir Ratan Tata Charities for the months of January and February, 1925 Rs. 500; Dr. B. E. Ved Rs. 10; A Parsi Lady in memory of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy 4th Baronet Rs. 30; Mr. Partabgir Narsingirji Rs. 1,500.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

The 90th half yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Share-holders of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., was held at the Head Office, Yokohama, on the 10th March, 1925. A dividend of 12 per cent was declared and Yens 3,000,000 was added to the Reserved Fund which now stands at Yens 80,500,000. The balance of the profit Yens 5,417,952.77 was carried forward to the next half-year's account.

GOVERNOR VISITS PATHE CINEMA.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson are visiting Pathe Cinema to-morrow (Thursday) night at the 10 o'clock performance to witness Harold Lloyd's film "Safety Last."

This picture which is now running for a second week in Bombay was shown recently at a special performance at Viceregal Lodge and was greatly appreciated by Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess Reading.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trusts three Infant Welfare Centres besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society, under the direction of Mr. G. K. Devadhar at Cavel, Mandvi and Fort, for women and children of the Bhatia community only. During the month of February 1925, in all 1,100 patients were attended to at these centres and hospitals; out of these 833 were women, 194 children, and 163 infants. 9 cases were admitted into the hospital. The daily average attendance being 42.5; the total number of deliveries done up-to-date was 135. The district visiting nurses paid 291 visits and 5 expectant mothers were under observation during the month.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM KAMAGAR BHAGINI SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above women workers' Association of the Currimbhoy Institute a meeting of the women workers of the Premier Mills was held on Saturday, the 7th instant in the Central Hall of the Institute, Mr. S. B. Kulkarni presiding. Over 60 women were present. Mr. N. D. Kadam spoke on the importance of education and Co-operative societies to women workers. He said that the duties of women in the mills, as mothers, wives, house managers and earning members were very various and hard but they would be able to discharge these duties to a considerable extent with the help of education and co-operation. Arrangement of such useful activities for women has been made at the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Group of Mills and it would be to their interest to take advantage of them. Light refreshments terminated the proceedings.

DEATH OF VAIDYARAJ BALASHANKER BAWABHAI.

The death of Vaidyaraj Balashanker Bawabhai, one of the leading Vaidyarajs of Bombay, took place at his residence at Princess Street, on Friday last. He belonged to the Nager community and took very keen interest in the active movements of his community, and took a leading part in strengthening the Old Sanatani religious feelings among the Hindu Samaj. He was a patron of the Vadnagra Nagar Mandal, Bombay, and many other religious associations.

REPORTED THEFT.

Dr. J. H. Weeds, Medical Officer, on board the s. s. "Caledonia" lying at No. 14 Shed, Alexandra Dock, reported to the police that on the 4th instant he left the steamer for going to Agra, leaving his cabin in charge of his bearer Gasper Menzies. On his return from Agra he found that the drawers of his cabin were broken open. A five pound note and jewellery and other articles collectively valued at Rs. 500 had been stolen. Subsequently he found thas his servant Gasper was also missing.

The police are making inquiries in the matter.

BOY KILLED UNDER TRAM CAR.

Ganpat Luxmon, a Hindu boy, aged two years, was crossing the tram lines at Dongri when a tram car coming from behind from the Princess Street, knocked him down. The child went under the life-guard, the car was stopped and the boy removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries at 11 a.m.

At an inquest held over his body a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1925.

SHAMELESS APOLOGISTS.

When the debate on the Cotton Excise Duty is resumed to-morrow, the Assembly will expect a definite offer from the Government instead of any further attempt to churn up provincial jealousies and class hatreds. Last Saturday the debate was left in an unsatisfactory state and on the adjournment motion of Pandit Malaviya, Independents and Swarajists voted in double-shuffle fashion, The incident is a surprise of supreme insignificance to the country. The debate subsided on Mr. Jinnah's suggestion that "a beginning" might be made by Government towards the reduction of the excise-duty. Mr. Jinnah is developing into a diplomat and a cross-floor negotiator, and he acted on his own when he relaxed the purpose of the Resolution last September. In September, the Assembly passed a categorical Resolution against the invidious treatment accorded to the one large industry associated with Indian enterprise and Indian control. It did not contemplate any pedling bargain short of complete abolition. Diplomacy seems to have altered Mr. Jinnah's views. In the Muddiman Report, he asks for provincial autonomy, or, failing it, all but law and order. Mr. Jinnah's idea of the "irreducible minimum" reminds one of the Head Clerk's enquiry whether a circular was only confidential or strictly confidential. Sir Basil Blackett greeted Mr. Jinnah's proposal of a beginning as an interesting suggestion and he promised to consider it. If Sir Basil Blackett meant it seriously, he should be able to make an announcement in response to Mr. Jinnah's independent gesture. Nothing short of complete abolition will meet the necessities of justice. Though Sir Purshottamdas, again on his own, put the extinction of provincial contributions before the abolition of the excise duty, it must be remembered that the stab at our industrial development is a scandal which flourished long before the Central Government diddled the provinces of their dues for the sake of a bloated Army. Various considerations were thrown up during the debate, some financial, others tacitly anti-Indian; but Government lent their support to speakers like Sir Campbell Rhodes and Mr. Calvert who fomented provincial recriminations in a matter which was above provincial pique. Before the discussion in the Assembly, Mr. R. A. Graham, Finance Member of Madras, had declared in the local Council that any idea of the excise-duty being repeated would mean injustice to Madras and by way of inflaming rancour he poured out tasteless vituperation on "Bombay bluff." Even if it were Bombay grievance, Bombay has been doubly wronged. The Excise Duty remains, while the sanctity of Devolution Rules did not stand in the way of Bengal's contribution being reduced from Rs. 63 lakhs to zero. Officials and their allies seem to deem it fair sport to stimulate spite against Bombay whose sole offence is that she strives to pioneer indigenous enterprise in the country

Sir Campbell Rhodes excelled himself as the artificer of provincial jealousy. He hails from Lancashire and he loves India; and his attitude is a vivid revelation. As member of the Fiscal Commission, he was responsible for the thesis that Britain should step aside and freely leave the repeal of the Excise Duty to the discretion of the Assembly. That was his idea of liquidating the sca but, as Sir Leslie Wilson told our local millowners, the question still happens to have "imperial" aspects. While Sir Campbell Rhodes loudly protests that he still adheres to his views of 1921, he manages to opine that the cotton industry should submit its case to the Tariff Board; he furthermore suggests that an expert body should investigate the "real difficulties" of the cotton-industry. Cotton-experts flourish in Lancashire and how splendid it would be for an expert-body to examine the position and substance of Indian enterprise inside out! Experts will be ready to oblige, but we do not want them when the issue is one of manifest injustice. If Government think that they can gain time by throwing the industry into the quagmire of research, they are reckoning without their host. But look at the agility with which the people are prepared to drive the industry from pillar to post—for more and more enquiry. When the first Reform Assembly pleaded for justice, Sir Malcolm Hailey pointed to the Fiscal Commission. He appealed in bleating accents:—"I say let us have this tax, it it is only for six months, until the Fiscal Commission can give us a scientific readjustment which will give us money without reproducing the undesirable incidence of the present tax." Six months and many more morns have passed. Now we are told there is the Taxation Committee; next we may hear about of the Economic Enquiry Committee which will measure the poor man's cloth; and as if in reserve, Sir Campbell Rhodes pegs up two hurdles, one the Tariff Board and the other an Expert Body Where is this farce to end, while the industry is drained by a tax on production in addition to normal burdens? To profit by the mischievous institution of alternatives between the Excise Duty and Provincial contributions, "Sir Campbell Rhodes appealed to Madras members to give up their 126 lakhs, which they got from provincial contributions. (Cries, of No, No, from Madras benches). He also appealed to the United Provinces the Punjab and Burma to forego their portions of their remissions. (Cries of No)." Sir Campbell must have had a heavenly time. To indicate that he was no enemy he wanted the import-duty to be reduced by a corresponding figure. This condition which Government have espoused, was not part of Lord Hardinge's pledge. The bargain of war-gift was fixed on the understanding that the Excise Duty would be repealed as soon as finance permitted the course. There was no mention of counter-vailing reductions in tariff which is a restriction recently brought up to weaken the pledge and its obligations. Like hard-headed Britishers, Sir Charles Innes and his friends say that the grievance is mainly sentimental! Be it only a sentiment, but sentiment counts. When Miss Ellis was kidnapped over the frontier, sentiment counted so much that no one paused to value her actuarial worth before prompt action. We are sick of the fraudulent flummery which says that self-government and freedom from Executive tyranny and the removal of manifold abuses are affairs of—sentiment. If justice be only a sentiment, let the Indian also have it; if it be only a sentiment, the shop-keeping instinct of the Briton must not prevent him from parting with it.

The two most prosperous industries in India are jute and tea. Mr. Ramachandra Rao suggested higher receipts from companies that made profits. If the Excise Duty which taxes production while the industry loses, is removed, they say alternative taxation will have to be levied. If Government honestly economise there will be no need for it. Mr. Ramachandra Rao further suggested a surplus duty of half-anna per rupee on the profit of industries like jute; a duty on ample profits, not on losing production. The Bengal Chamber would see Sir Basil Blackett deported first rather than allow any claim upon the jute-profiteer. There are ways of meeting the "deficit" of 215 lakhs, but Sir Charles Innes darkly couples it with a further loss of 180 lakhs because of the sacred duty of reducing the import duty! Sir Basil Blackett refuses to cut down expenditure and save money; he again shies at alternative taxation. Where then is the escape? And the most nauseating part of it is the faithful way in which Sir Basil apes the manner of jute-magnates who jibe at Bombay. He assumes that it is a huge joke and an exposure of iniquity to talk of the mill-owners' pocket and the money going therein. He says:—

> "My own view is that the whole of the duty would go to the mill-owner. Substitute taxation puts us into this real difficulty. You are asking us to tax somebody else in order to put money into the pockets of mill-owners. You are proposing that we should put a new tax on particular individuals even if some of them are the same individuals as mill-owners, so that the proceeds of that tax should go into the pockets of mill-owners."

Why on earth is the mill-owners' pocket considered to be an unholy receptacle, while the gold pile of foreign jackaldom is treated as a thing of sanctity and worship? What we want to see is that the cotton-industry should not be indefinitely penalised for protecting others from their legitimate contributions. Sir Basil Blackett's words are unworthy and meaningless, though they gramophone moth-eaten jests. One word more. Are not our millowners referring to the Japanese menace partly in order to humour Lancashire and say that no offence is meant in the demand for repeal? Japanese yarns and piece-goods are making headway, but to mention it for the soothing persuasion of Lancashire is useless. Granted that Japan is causing havoc—we do not approve of any anti-Japanese agitation on meagre grounds—is it any good telling the Britisher that the retention of the Excise Duty means "playing into Japan's hands"? If Lancashire has not shown common feeling towards us, she has still commonsense. Manchester is too hard-headed to cry for the repeal of the Cotton Excise Duty to spite the presumptuous Jap. The Excise Duty was meant as an iron weight on the industry to prevent it from running fast. No talk of the Yellow Peril will move Lancashire to file off the weight. The iniquitous duty has been collected for 30 years. Counting interest, the sum may have amounted to 100 crores. The entire sum, if available to the industry, would not have been eaten up; it would have been re-invested in the extension of the industry. That eventuality, obnoxious to Lancashire, has been prevented by the drain. We are afraid it is childish to attempt to throw the Britisher into a righteous frenzy by saying that Japan is injuring India's cotton industry and reducing its profits. If it is extinguished there is no danger as long as Manchester has the power of replacing the supplanter. No, we should oppose the Excise Duty on the ground of clear, injustice instead of theorising here or temporising there.

THE ONLY VERDICT:

We are glad the Bombay Legislative Council has taken the earliest opportunity of expressing its whole-hearted condemnation of the Muddiman Report by acting on the suggestion made in these columns and carrying through successfully a motion for adjournment of the House. The Report has been regarded throughout the country as an affront to its manhood and the non-official Indian members of the Bombay Council merely spoke the mind of the country when they last evening passed the motion moved by Mr. Jayakar. That not a single discordant voice was raised in opposition to the motion brings into relief the fact that whatever the differences that divide the Indian people, they are united in their demand for freedom. Considering the composition of the Committee, a majority Report unsatisfying to India was expected. That the actual production is even more unsatisfactory and reactionary than was expected is a measure of the cynical contempt with which the members of the Steel-frame, assured of support from Diehards at 'Home' in their mission of strengthening the hold of the Empire over India, have learnt to treat the aspirations of her people. It is India's shame that two of her sons have allowed themselves to become instruments of her humiliation by affixing their signatures to a Report which, as Mr. Jayakar did well to point out, is not only unsatisfactory, from whatever point of view it is considered, but is also in many respects retrograde. Greed and self-interest, Mr. Lalji Naranji declared, were writ large over the whole policy governing this country. No-one who reads the majority Report carefully will question the truth of this statement, but that the statement should have been made not by an "Extremist agitator", but by a man of Mr. Lalji's position should serve to open the eyes of the Britishers that India is now fully awakened to realise the hypocrisy of their claim to be the trustees of her people's destiny. The Muddiman Report is a fresh reminder to the Indian people that Britain is determined to keep India in subjection, in order to serve her own self-regarding interests. Only, as Mr. Nariman said, Britishers have not the frankness to own this truth and declare: "We are conquerors of the country and we shall rule with an iron hand." If, however, Britain has no desire to cheat India of her freedom, the choice is clear for her. She must repudiate the unctuous hypocrisy of the Muddiman Report and make a genuine attempt to come to a lasting understanding with India. The publication of the Report and the justification that it has afforded to the people of the policy of Non-Co-operation, which was born of a complete loss of trust in her *bona fides*, make the need for such an attempt all the greater in her own interest.

Notes of the Day.

Jobs Divided.

So rare has been our privilege of felicitating Lord Lytton that we welcome the opportunity of saying a good word about his lordship's lapse into discretion. He has decided to appoint two Ministers instead of four; he has declined to include rejected personages like Mr. Fazlul Huq and Mr. Ghuznavi, inspite of their election during a demonstration of interested Mussalmans; and he has revealed the identity of his two Ministers before asking for their salaries. Further the idea of selecting Council-secretaries, who hold their pay at the pleasure of the Council, is a step in the right direction. We hardly expected so much enlightenment from Lord Lytton and we would apologise to him for our scepticism regarding his capacity for chastened understanding. To balance "religious" susceptibilities, Lord Lytton has selected a Hindu and a Muslim; so he says without any argument about individual efficiency. Nawab Ali Chaudhari represents a revival, while the Rajah of Santosh represents a discovery. Nawab Ali Chaudhari is an ailing plutocrat who, despite an adverse comment of the High Court, and the toil of Secretariat grammar, had once maintained his probity as a man and a minister. The Rajah of Santosh is a dark horse; but he is quite well off, and as Bengal is destined to blue-blood preference, there is no commoner appointed to debase the quality of government. Lord Lytton confines the meaning of Council-vote to two eventualities. His Excellency dictates that if the Council dislikes the identity of Ministers, it should delete a sum of Rs. 100 from the salary of the two functionaries; if the Council brings the emoluments under Rs. 3,000 per head, the Governor will recover the profince for full bureaucratic administration. Lord Lytton has no business to hazard these terms, but Bengal affairs are in such topsy-turvy condition that lawless restrictions need not daunt any one. The stipulations of Lord Lytton are in excess of the Government of India Act, but he does want two Ministers to split the Swarajist vote.

The Career of a Whim.

There is little that is now required to complete the picture of the uncontrolled career of a whim. The term is only the mildest description of what is now revealed as the result of an administrative fiat from a Government Department supposed to be responsible to the people and responsive to their needs. The abolition of freehand from the Elementary and Intermediate Grade examinations was the result neither of the study of the artistic requirements of the people nor of their demands. Mr. Jadhav's answer is quite clear on the point. The orders were issued, he said, "on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction." Mr. Dadubhai Desai was justly persistent. He wanted to know "whether persons competent to judge of Art matters were consulted before issuing the orders for the abolition of freehand drawing." If such persons were consulted, he wanted to know their names. The reply of the Minister of Education was characteristic. No one, he remarked, except the officials of the School of Art, were consulted on the subject. The Minister would have lost nothing if he had attempted a more accurate description. Who are the "officials" of the School of Art who suggested the recommendation of the uncalled-for abolition of Freehand? It could not be the Principal of the School. Otherwise, there is no meaning in keeping his opinion as "intended only for the information and guidance" of Government officers. Who then are the other "officials" of the School on whose advice the Director has based the recommendation? The Director, from the very nature of his position and without the technical assistance or popular demands, could not have taken the initiative. Who are the gifted few in the School who have *actually* suggested the abolition? That is one aspect of the grave situation. There is another. Are members of the Council to be denied their elementary right of examining the manner in which a Department supposed to be responsible to them is allowed to withhold the necessary information? Mr. Dadubhai Desai's insistence on the publication of orders and the correspondence dealing with the subject for the information of the members of the Council is clear on the rights of the people. The duty of the members of the Council is clear Their course of action is also equally clear. Mr. Jadhav wants "notice." Let him have it. Let the Minister of Education also have some glimpse of the determined attitude of the members.

Spinning Wheel Prize Essay.

A number of persons, we are glad to find, are taking interest in the prize essay on hand-spinning and Khaddar which has been offered by Mr. Revashankar Jagjivan, as is evident from the numerous enquiries addressed to the Ahmedabad Satyagrashram. The object of the enquiries is to ascertain the conditions of the competition. For the information of those interested in the competition we reproduce below the conditions as they were first published in "Young India":—

"(1) The essay should be in English in four parts: the first part to contain the history of hand-spinning and the Khaddar (meaning hand-spun, including the celebrated *Shubnum* of Dacca) trade of India before the British advent, the second part should trace the history of the ruin of hand-spinning and the Khaddar trade, the third part should be an examination of the possibilities of hand-spinning and Khaddar and a comparison between the Indian mill-industry and hand-spinning and hand-weaving. the fourth part should examine the possibilities of achieving boycott of foreign cloth through the spinning wheel. The essay should be supported by authoritative statistics and should have an appendix containing a list of all the reference books and authorities used by the author in support of his argument.

(2) The essay may be as brief as the competitors wish to make it, consistently with the giving of a full record of facts and figures.

(3) The essay should be sent to the office of "Young India" by registered book post with the author's name on a separate sheet. The judges will be Messrs. Shankerlal Banker, Maganlal K. Gandhi and myself. The judges will reserve to themselves the right of rejecting all the essays if they fall below a certain standard. The prize will be paid to the winner on the announcement thereof. The right of publication will vest in the All-India Khadi Board in accordance with the donor's wishes."

On the request of friends the time for sending in the prize-essay has been extended to 30th April next.

THE MILL INDUSTRY.

WORK LEFT UNDONE:

(By S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR.)

The public has heard the annual utterances and the postprandial congratulations of the Bombay Millowners and their guests. The occasion has been utilised to review the past fifty years' work, the present situation and needs, and the future prospects. If the future prospects of the mill industry have been painted to be gloomy, and the present outlook not encouraging, let me assert that the work done by the Mill-owners' Association during its existence of half a century has been absolutely negligible from the point of stabilisation of a great industry. No constructive work was done nor has any foresighted view of its duties been taken. Let me summarse its achievements as described on the 50th anniversary by its spokesmen:

(1) It opposed the Government's fiscal policy which was solely actuated by British interests.

(2) It opposed Lancashire's attempts to get exemptions from revenue duties.

(3) It explained the Indian labourer's position and opposed the passing of the Factory Acts which were undertaken at the instance of Lancashire and were not suited to Indian economic conditions.

(4) The sum of Rs. 2,000 was given to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in 1887, and one lakh in 1923.

(5) Excise Duty laid on indigenous mill cloth in the interest of Lancashire was opposed, and has formed a theme of annual speeches.

(6) It made a lot of profits during the Great War, and wiped off old debts.

(7) A justifiable lock-out of the labourers was declared in 1924, and the step of the refusal of bonus was justified by the Government Committee.

(8) It gave evidence before the Tariff Commission.

(9) It has secured representatives on all public bodies.

A Record of Failure.

If this is the only work which the Association has been proud to remember, then it has few grounds to justify its existence. But on the contrary it has stultified itself and all the past Indian protests of last thirty years by declaring that the Excise Duty has to be repealed not because the interests of Lancashire and India are antagonistic but in order to fight better against the serious Japanese competition. What a feat of statesmanship and loyalty and commercial shrewdness!

But it is not on these grounds that I want to show the futility of the Association's work on the constructive side of stabilising a great industry.

Modern big businesses have to take large views and to make conscious efforts to develop industries and their technique. Let me examine one by one the factors which make and develop a national industry.

What Must Be Done.

1. Machinery. It is well-known that Indian Kings lost their battles against Europeans by purchasing their arms and ammunitions from the latter, their enemies. Let us know what attempts have been made by this Association to make permanent arrangements to prepare, to repair, and to invent new mechanical appliances on which their progress and stability really depend. Any new charge in the mechanical processes adopted in the West which minimises cost and enlarges the output is not generally divulged and remains a trade or industry secret. It has never entered the programme of work of the Association to institute a permanent indigenous staff of research workers to study, adopt and find out new mechanical appliances or better substitutes for the old ones.

(2) Study of Sciences, chemistry etc., and making useful investigations, which revolutionise industries and keep competing nations or industries surviving, have not been even thought of, though the example of Germany is an outstanding one in this department of industrial development.

(3) No attempts have been made to eliminate the dependence on foreign materials such as stores etc., by their production within India.

(4) No efforts have been made to make efficient the Indian mill workers who is easily condemned as inefficient. His standard of living has not been studied and tried to be improved so as to keep him away from vice and make him an efficient and a conscious industrial worker. Nothing has been done about his education and healthy living.

(5) When all the foreign markets are gradually being narrowed down as in the case of East Africa, China, or being completely closed as in the case of Japan, it would be natural under the pressure of this competition to look to the home market as the natural one. Even if these markets had continued to exist as they were, or even to grow, it would have been natural to look to the maintenance of the home market to the Indian mills exclusively. This would have been a foresighted, statesmanlike and commercial outlook of an industry which is considered to be a national che. But the Government's opposition in various ways in the form of taxes, manipulation of exchange, Railway ratese, Road systems etc., in the interests of British trade, would have acquitted the Millowners' Association so far from its inability to conquer the Indian market flooded and supplied by Lancashire goods. However, to give up the position of a justifiable competitor or the only rightful seller in the Indian market shows the utter lack of confidence, prudence and the desire of developing the mill industry as the premier one of India. Look at the case of England and Japan. Formerly India took a large part in supplying cotton goods to the British, the Continental the Asiatic and the African markets. But now by a steady policy of 150 years in the case of

(Continued on page 9.)

MR. KIRKWOOD'S SUSPENSION

REASONS EXPLAINED.

LABOUR WITHDRAWS CENSURE MOTION.

LONDON, March 9.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin read a letter from Mr. Hope, Chairman of Committees, in which he explains his reasons for reporting Mr. Kirkwood to the Speaker and emphasise the importance of the debate and the necessity for Mr. Chamberlain to proceed uninterrupted. He recognises Mr. Kirkwood acted without premeditation, but this did not absolve him from responsibility for enforcing the rules of the House on grave occasion. Mr. Macdonald, amid same Labour back-benchers' cries of "dissent," said that the letter smoothed the way for withdrawal of the resolution of censure, but asked to see the letter for quiet consideration. Mr. Baldwin said that if Mr. Macdonald withdrew the motion for the resolution he would recommend the House to rescind Mr. Kirkwood's suspension.

Labour Members have accepted Mr. Hope's letter and withdrawn the vote of censure. Mr. Kirkwood's suspension ends to-morrow, when Government will move a recission of his exclusion from the House.—Reuter.

MANDATED TERRITORIES.

LEAGUE COUNCIL DISCUSSES LOANS AND ADVANCE QUESTION.

GENEVA, Mar. 9.

A private session of the Council of the League of Nations lasted for an hour. The question of loans and advances to and investment of private capital in the Mandated Territories was touched upon and it was proposed to refer the answer of the Mandatory powers to the Mandates Commission meeting at Geneva in June, but the final decision was not taken pending the arrival of the Belgian and Swedish members of the Council.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COUNCIL'S PRIVATE MEETING.

GENEVA, March 9.

Sittings of the Council of League opened to-day when a private meeting presided over by Mr. Chamberlain was held. It was mainly concerned with procedure, pending the arrival of the Belgian representative, Mr. Hymans.—Reuter.

PROTOCOL QUESTION POSTPONED.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 9.

The Council of the League of Nations met to-day at Geneva but business was of preliminary nature. Eleven members met privately this morning to settle the agenda. Mr. Austen Chamberlain presiding. The budget of the League was also discussed. Consideration of the important question of the protocal was postponed for a few days.

This afternoon Mr. Chamberlain had arranged to have an interview with M. Briand, the French representative.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

In the absence of Mr. Chamberlain a few questions relating to foreign affairs were put in the House of Commons. One of them was whether the stipulation laid down in the Treaty of Versailles regarding the German Navy and Air Force had been completely fulfilled by Germany. The Premier explained that the German Government was informed by the Allied Governments, in April 1922, that it was considered to have completely carried out the clauses of the Treaty dealing with aerial disarmament. The German Government was informed by the Allied Governments, in September last, that it was considered to have fulfilled the naval disarmament clauses for the execution of which the time-limit had been fixed up to November.—B. O. W.

GERMAN PRESIDENCY.

NOMINATIONS TAKING SHAPE

BERLIN Mar 10.

Nominations to the Presidency are taking shape, following the Socialists' adoption of Herr Braun which landed other Democratic Parties into a quandary, forcing them into a difficult task of finding their own candidates. Doubtless the Centre Party will choose Dr. Marx, and the Communists have already selected ex-boxer, Herr Thaelmann. The Right Party appear to be agreed on the candidature of Herr Jarres, ex-Minister in the Marx Cabinet. —Reuter.

NORTH IRISH PARLIAMENT.

DISSOLVED BY GOVERNOR.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

Opening the North Irish Parliament to-day at Belfast the Duke of Abercorn, Governer, announced that he had acceded to the request of the Ministers to dissolve Parliament.—Reuter.

MR. BEN SPOOR.

LONDON, March 9.

Mr. Ben Spoor has resigned the post, of the Chief Whip to the Parliamentary Labour Party owing to ill-health. It is proposed that Mr. Arthur Henderson shall succeed him.—Reuter.

HELOTS IN EMPIRE.

MR. LANSBURY'S QUESTION IN COMMONS.

PLEA FOR EQUAL RIGHTS.

DEBATE BURKED.

LONDON, March 9.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lansbury asked which British Dominions and Colonies prohibited or restricted entry of Indians and whether India restricted entry and domicile of Britishers. Mr. Amery gave particulars whereupon Col. Wedgwood asked whether Kenya was the only Crown Colony that restricted immigration of British Indians. Mr. Amery replied that Kenya did not impose any restrictions Mr. Lansbury asked if Indians were refused the right of domicile in South Africa Canada and Australia. He proceeded to contend that Indians should have equal rights with the Dominions to exclude whites, when the Speaker intervened saying that it was impossible to have the debate.—Reuter.

FOUND GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY

HOBBS GETS TWO YEARS' HARD LABOUR.

LONDON, March 9.

Hobbs has been found guilty of conspiracy to defraud and of receiving cheques knowing them to have been obtained as the result of a conspiracy and not guilty of the charge of stealing cheques. He has been sentenced to two years' hard labour.—Reuter.

DEFENCE EVIDENCE ENDS.

JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.

LONDON, March 9.

Evidence for the defence was concluded in the Hobbs case at the Old Bailey. Sir Curtis Bennett counsel for the defence, addressing the jury, referred to the absence of Raja Sir Hari Sing who was the real accuser and prosecutor in the case, but the accused was not given an opportunity of confronting him in the box. The whole fabric of the case against Hobbs depended on the story of one of the biggest and cleverest scoundrels who ever gave evidence on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. Travers Humphreys, on behalf of the Crown, said that the prosecution would have liked to have called Raja Sir Hari Singh if it had been possible, but what could he have proved? He had never seen Hobbs in his life.

Hobbs three or four times interrupted Mr. Travers Humphreys during his speech. The Judge asked Mr. Curtis Bennett to restrain him.

Mr. Justice Avory summing up said that the jury was only concerned with determining whether Hobbs was a party to the conspiracy, if they concluded that a conspiracy existed between Newton and Capt. Arthur in view of Newton's admission, he was an accomplice in a wicked conspiracy and had sworn a false affidavit. The jury would not be able to act upon his evidence except where it was corroborated by testimony which implicated Hobbs. "It was much easier to deal with a rogue who admitted he was a rogue than with a hypocrite who cloaked his sins under a transparent affectation of honesty." If Newton's evidence was true Hobbs was a party to the conspiracy from the very outset.—Reuter.

SOVIET PLENIPOTENTIARY IN JAPAN

MOSCOW, March 9.

Victor Kopp has been appointed Soviet's plenipotentiary and representative in Japan. He was the Soviet representative in Germany during 1919-21.—Reuter.

BENGAL IRON CO.

LONDON, Mar. 10.

An extra-ordinary general meeting of Messrs. The Bengal Iron Company has passed a resolution, with one dissentient vote, approving of the provisional agreement with Messrs. The Indian Iron and Steel Company and Messrs. Hals and Sons.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, Mar. 9.

London, Mar. 9.—The Bengal and North-Western Railway debentures list was closed at three in the afternoon.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 9.

In the House of Commons, replying to Captain Waterhouse, Mr. Samuel said that Burma and Fiji were not participating in the Wembley Exhibition this year. Asked if the Burma building which was finest in the Exhibition would be removed Mr. Samuel replied that he did not think so.—Reuter.

TIFLIS, Mar. 10.

Cattle and land have been adopted as the standard of assessment of taxation by the session of the Central Soviet Executive which has just closed. It approved of the budget which reduces taxation by nearly forty percent. and remits the arrears of taxations till next year. Resolutions have been adopted welcoming improvement in industry and commerce.—Reuter.

A PIECE OF ARROGANCE

ADVANCING POLICY OF GREED AND SELF-INTEREST.

SCATHING INDICTMENT OF MUDDIMAN REPORT.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

When the Council met on Tuesday, the President announced that the adjournment motion would be taken up for discussion at 4 o'clock in accordance with the requisitions he had received from three members, two of whom had resigned their right in favour of Mr. Jayakar, the leader of the Opposition. The Council then discussed certain items of expenditure for an hour and a half, before taking up the question of the day for their deliberation. Mr. Jayakar opened his broad-sides on behalf of the Swaraj Party, and he riddled the recommendations with ridicule. The House was crowded to hear him and he did not disappoint either the members or the public. In his usual polished style he made light of the recommendations of the Committee which, in fact, amounted to nothing but the transfer of inspection of boilers, fishery, law-reporting, and such other "nation-building" departments,—a training which was essential for Indians if they were at all to become fit for responsible Government! At the very outset Sir Maurice had expressed the intentions of Government to take no part in the discussion, as they were not responsible for the recommendations of the Committee. Mr. Jayakar riddled the report through and through and by the time he had sat down very little of it remained. Mr. R. G. Pradhan was also very vigorous in his denunciation of the unsatisfactory report, and this indictment coming, as it did, from a man of such pronouncedly moderate views must carry weight, with the powers that be. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed damned the motion with faint praise, and he had not the courage either to vote for or against the motion. His panacea for their differences was his own. Mr. A. N. Surve availed himself of the opportunity offered to clear his position in the eyes of the Council and referred to his own evidence before the Reforms Committee. But he condemned the report in the end. Mr. D. R. Patil, however, struck a manly note. He is a member of the most advanced section of the Non-Brahmin Party and he has no axe to grind. He placed the interests of the country before those of communities and said that their differences would last till the end of the world, but were they going to perpetuate the slavery of Indians on that account? If Government were really solicitous for the welfare of the masses, he said, they should spend a large part of the land revenue for the amelioration of the masses. Mr. Lalji Naranji acutely analysed the interested motives of the rulers and the reasons of their selfishness. Greed and self-interest, he said, were writ large on their whole policy towards this unfortunate country. But they would not get anything from Committees such as this. They must help themselves first, was his advice to the members. Mr. Nariman made his slashing speech against the Government benches and did not mince matters. He accepted the challenge of the Moulvi and said that they would not only not touch the Reforms with a pair of tongs, but they would destroy the report by putting it in the fire. He asked Government to be frank and not be so unctuous in their solicitude for the masses. He asked them for once to take off the facade of sham and speak out to the people their real intentions. Let them say that they were the conquerors and that they would rule with an iron hand and then the people would have to quarrel with the Government, but he objected to this hypocrisy about the interests of the masses.

He fully exposed the intentions of the Government and said the fact was that Government which had enjoyed unlimited power all these 100 years would never give them power willingly and evidence in that behalf was the evidence adduced by Mr. Lalji from the recent speeches of the backwoodsmen in the House of Commons. Mr. Pahalajani was not disappointed, because he had neither any hopes nor expectations; he was merely amused at the report, for they had no right to expect anything from the Committee! Mr. Jayakar in his reply made another vigorous speech and praised Mr. Patil's sentiments about communal differences. He spoke bitterly of the intransigence of the Bombay Government, and their want of touch with the sentiments of the people, who, they arrogated, were under their protecting wing. He asked them to advance in their mental attitude, if that were possible, before they could approximate the popular point of view. In the end the motion was accepted by the House, even Moulvi Rafiuddin not raising his voice against it, the Government benches, of course, keeping their vow of silence for the time.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Sir M. Hayward in explaining the position of the official benches said while they desired in no way to hinder the full discussion of this important subject by the non-official parties in the House it was not at the same time possible for the officials to intervene. It was hardly necessary for them to do so as their opinions were printed in full in the appendices to the report. It would be seen the Committee was appointed by the Government of India to report not to the Bombay Gdvernment but to the Government of India on matters not within their jurisdiction but in that of the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

DISMAL 'NO'.

Mr. Jayakar moving his adjournment motion said, judged by any test of popular advance, the recommendations of the majority were highly unsatisfactory. One could employ any test one liked, whether from the point of view of the legislatures, the Ministers, or popular rights, and the answer was the same,—that no advance was made in any of those directions. Did the recommendations enlarge the powers of the legislature over the Executive Government? Did the Ministers get more control over the services or over the finances of the Presidency? Was the distinction abolished between the Transferred and the Reserved Departments and a greater approximation arrived at between the two? The answer to all was one dismal "No". No doubt the terms of reference to the Committee were extremely limited. Though in a sense circumscribed by the limited reference, there was no doubt that the Committee if they were so minded would have made most valuable recommendations towards the abolition of many of the defects in the working of the Act and enlarging popular rights by doing so. It seemed to him that the Committee's main concern had been to protect above all the right of the Indian Civil Service. In more than four places there were references to the interests of those services made with the utmost care and solicitude and towards the end of the Report they wound up by saying that all attempts should be made to protect the rights and privileges of the services. He was, of course, quoting from memory but one came across time after time traces of that solicitude for the services. The Committee were unnecessarily obsessed with the difficulties relating to the electorates. They forgot that when the Reforms Act of 1832 commenced in England no more than three to four per cent of the population had the vote and the percentage increased very slowly right up to 1884. Similarly, the Committee failed to realise adequately that diarchy had been tried for three years by the utmost enthusiasts of the Reforms. Notwithstanding the fair trial given to dyarchy it had failed. One had only to read the evidence given by the C. P. Ministers and one at once realised that the defect of dyarchy lay in its inherent nature and not merely in the atmosphere in which the experiment was worked. Coming to the recommendations, Mr. Jayaker said they were extremely unsatisfactory. No important department had been transferred. Boilers and gas, labour, housing, forests and fishery—these really did not teach people any responsible self-control or corporate power. Coming to the departments which in the Bombay Presidency were regarded as absolutely worthless like stationery and stores, law reporting,—even these had been very cautiously hemmed in by limitations which, he thought, were unjustified under the circumstances. Land acquisition (Provincial) was to be given subject to what local government might say. He, therefore, held the view that in their recommendations, the Committee were extremely halting and most unsatisfactory. But the recommendations did not stop there. In many particulars they were retrograde. Mr. Jayakar cited the instances of the President of legislative bodies having been made immune from the control of High Courts and the non-removal of residential qualifications in the case of citizens of this country, excepting Europeans. Mr. Jayakar said he did not know what share of blame attached to the Bombay Government—at least those members of it who formed the minority of the Government of Bombay's report. He congratulated the Indian members of the Bombay Government on their courage and sagacity in recommending full Provincial autonomy. He could not congratulate the other members of the Bombay Government for their retrograde suggestions. They talked of the electorate learning the lessons of electing representatives with the sole view of securing popular representatives. One might ask the question—how were the electorates to learn the lesson? Had they learnt it in every country which enjoyed self-government? It had been well said that nothing fitted a man for liberty like the enjoyment of liberty itself. Government forgot they were not dealing with a subject race, but a race which had all the consciousness of a civilised and cultured community and which wanted little guidance in the attainment of self-government. Indians had enjoyed it before and although they might have lost it during the interval the consciousness would not be long in coming. His complaint was that the present experiment would not produce that consciousness. They

(Continued on next page).

MAHATMA GANDHI

SPLENDID RECEPTION AT VAIKOM

MAHARANI REGENT'S INVITATION.

COCHIN, Mar. 10.

As Mahatma Gandhi and party entered Travancore waters at Alukutti yesterday they were accorded a splendid reception and at the Vaikom landing ghat Mahatma Gandhi was presented with an address of welcome by the citizens of Vaikom which concluded: "We adore you as the idol of service and sacrifice, of all that India ever stood for and all that Bharatamata has so lovingly treasured up. May the caused that are dear to your heart triumph and flourish."

As the address was being read a letter addressed to Mahatma Gandhi by some orthodox Caste-Hindus, opponents of the Satyagraha struggle, was delivered questioning the representative character of the public address. As Monday was Mahatma Gandhi's day of silence, the audience were informed that the reply would be made on the following day.

The party then motored to the Satyagraha Ashram. Later in the day Mahatma Gandhi received a letter from the Dewan of Travancore on behalf of Her Highness the Maharani Regent inviting Mahatma Gandhi to be her guest at the Varkala Sanatorium where she is at present staying. Mahatma Gandhi has accepted the invitation and will be at Varkala on Thursday and Friday.—A.P.

MAHATMA'S TRIUMPHANT TOUR.

RECEIVES MUNICIPAL AND PUBLIC ADDRESSES.

COCHIN, Mar. 9.

Mr. Gandhi was accorded warm receptions at Shoranur, Trichur and other railway stations on the route to Vaikom and arrived at Eranakulam this morning where the Municipality also welcomed him with an address. He then left for Cochin where similar addresses were presented by the Municipality and local communities including Gujaratis.

Mr. Gandhi addressed a big meeting at which he condemned untouchability and exhorted the people to discard foreign cloth.—A.P.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA

TRAVANCORE GOVT. ANXIOUS FOR SETTLEMENT.

TRIVANDRUM, Mar. 9.

In opening the session of the Srimulum Popular Assembly to-day the Dewan made a lengthy address reviewing the administration. He also referred to the Satyagraha movement at Vaikom and regretted that the Ezhavas and other non-caste Hindus of Travancore should have greatly prejudiced their cause by the methods they adopted. What the Satyagrahis should aim at was the conversation of the orthodox to whom untouchability was part of their faith. A satisfactory solution could only be reached through negotiations between the disputant communities and by a compromise acceptable to both. While the Government recognised the legal rights of the caste Hindus to maintain prohibition so long as the law was what it was they could not but feel that it would be wise for these communities not to insist too strongly on their legal rights, but to recognise the time and spirit and give up as quickly as possible religious beliefs and prejudices which militate against communal harmony and to admit claims which the world had come to regard as irrefutable. Government were prepared to do every thing in their power to explore the avenues along which negotiations to this end might proceed and the needed reapproachment reached. More than this it was unreasonable to expect the Government to undertake and further persistence on both sides in this struggle without change in their angle of vision would only serve to further intensify class hatred and endanger public peace.—A.P.

MARQUIS CURZON'S HEALTH

CONDITION CAUSES GREAT ANXIETY.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 9.

Following an attack of haemorrhage with which he was seized at Cambridge, last week, Marquis Curzon underwent a severe operation this morning. A bulletin signed by three surgeons states that the "patient is as well as can be expected at this early stage, but his condition must call for great anxiety for a few days.—B. O. W.

SUMMER-TIME BILL.

LEAFIELD, Mar. 9.

An interesting announcement was made in the House of Commons that Government has decided to accept a bill of a private member making summer time permanent provided that the Bill passes its second reading by a free vote of the House. The Bill fixes summer time from the beginning of April to the end of October. It comes for the second reading next Friday, and the Government decision means that it will probably be passed.—B. O. W.

INDIAN BUDGET

WHO BENEFITS ?

PROF. SHAH'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha Prof. Shah delivered before a crowded house his third lecture on the Indian Budget in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on Tuesday evening, Mr. S. R. Bomanji presiding.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji in his preliminary remarks said that as arranged before this would have been the last lecture of Prof. Shah on the subject but he was glad to inform the audience that Prof. Shah had very kindly consented to have one more lecture on the subject viz on Thursday next at 6-30 p.m. in the same place. He knew that even with this additional lecture they would not be content, but would ask for forty more instead of four (applause). He then requested Prof. Shah to deliver his third lecture.

PROF. SHAH.

Prof. Shah at the outset said that he proposed that evening to go to the important item of revenue of the Government of India that he had left over the previous evening. In the first place he would give them in round sums the various heads of revenue for the Government of India contributed by the various Provincial Governments and the yield under each head for the Government of India. The most important item of revenue of the Government of India was the Land Revenue which yielded about Rs. 35 crores. The other sources of revenue were the Income-tax which brought Rs. 20 crores, the Customs which yielded Rs. 45 crores, the Excise producing Rs. 25 crores, Stamps being responsible for Rs. 12 crores, the Salt brought Rs. 7 crores, the Forests contributing Rs. 10 crores, and Opium which yielded Rs. 3 crores. The other sources of revenue, which though debatable, were none the less taxes were the Post Office Rs. 10 crores, the Railways Rs. 100 crores, the Departmental revenues Rs. 10 crores and the Local Bodies and Municipalities Rs. 35 crores, while the revenue from the Native States amounted to Rs. 100 crores or about roughly speaking Rs. 80 crores. These different sources of revenue brought in a total aggregate nett revenue of Rs. 400 crores.

TOTAL.

This nett total revenue they must remember was recovered from the wealth of the people or on the total produce of the country aggregating in all to about Rs. 2,400 crores. This meant even at the present rate of taxes, about 16 per cent. of the produce was recovered by the Government of the country by way of its revenue. Now this 16 per cent. of the wealth of the country going as taxes did act perhaps rather heavily on the average tax payer. But the iniquity of the present tax-system becomes the more glaring when they examined the burden on the different sections of the community. In the lay out of their present budget, the desirability of making provision for increasing the capacity of the people to bear more taxes seemed to him to have occupied a secondary consideration, with the financial advisers of the country. No attention seemed to have been given to the activities usually termed the nation-building departments. The real wonder was how the taxes were borne so long by the people. (Laughter). Continuing Prof. Shah humorously remarked with a parody of verse:

"Still they gazed,
And yet the wonder grew
How such a small head
Could carry all this heavy load."

INEQUITABE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

The wonder, continued Prof. Shah, was none the less tinged with an element of tragedy, when they realised that the distribution of wealth was not equitable among the different sections of the people. Two examples would serve as a sort of objective consideration of the real pressure of the burden of taxation. All this wealth of Rs. 2,400 crores was not evenly distributed. Some idea of the disparity of wealth could be had by taking a simple example. Suppose, said Prof. Shah, that the sum total of produce of 100 individuals was Rs. 100 in value. As things at present stood in India, out of the 100 individuals one individual got one-third of Rs. 100 viz., Rs. 33, the other 33 individuals got Re. 1 per head, which they might term the middle, or as he would put it the muddle classes, while the lower or the poorer classes got less than 6 annas. Now coming to the burden of taxation, out of the total revenue of the Government of India less than 40 per cent. was borne by the rich and the middle classes. The calculation on which that was based was too intricate to go into at that meeting said the speaker. But if they referred to one of his (speaker's) latest books on the subject they would find it explained at great length. "I was not here" added Prof. Shah, "as an advertising agent or a tout of my own books, lest it might be said that I was talking through my hat. Well I have no hat at present." (Loud laughter).

Proceeding Prof. Shah said that the remainder of the two-thirds of the burden was borne by a class least able to bear the burden. The lower classes were thus made to pay out a total wealth of Rs. 1,000 crores more amount of revenue and they bore a burden not of 16 per cent. but of 25 per cent. This was the class of people which was not even able to get a daily meal, and the miseries of this class could never be understood by people who were accustomed to get their daily necessities of life satisfied.

Continuing Prof. Shah said that even this heavy burden of taxation and the mishandling of the lay-out of the Budget could have been understood if there was ever at a distant date a return for the overtaxation in the form of greater service to the society, and the general education of the people

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A PIECE OF ARROGANCE.

(Continued from previous page.)

had been deliberately torn asunder by the devise of a system of Government which kept them in puddles of communal opposition. He was glad to read in the newspapers that Lort Reading's own bent of mind was towards the recommendations of the minority. He hoped that was true. He could only say in conclusion that if India was to be saved or lost to the Empire it depended very largely on the step that Lord Reading persuaded the British Cabinet to take in that direction.

MOST UNSATISFACTORY.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan said the majority recommendations, particularly those about the transferred subjects were most unsatisfactory, and they should strongly protest against the narrow illiberalism which had marked these recommendations. Non-official opinion was unanimous in favour of a system of Provincial Government, as they would read from the evidence, approximating to full responsible Government. If that opinion were to be expressed in terms of the greatest common measure, he would say that it advocated the transfer of all departments except law and order. That change could have been recommended within the terms of reference, but the majority of the Committee "had seen not, had heard not, and had steeled their hearts." He was tempted to say that they had drugged their conscience and they were opposed not only to full Provincial Government but also to the transfer of such subjects as Land Revenue. Their recommendation on that point was that Land Revenue should not be transferred so long as law and order were not transferred. The Montford Report proposed that Land Revenue should be transferred, the franchise widened and the masses properly represented on the Legislature.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed complained that he had not heard anything from the leader of the Swaraj Party about the minority report. He thought mere tinkering with the present machinery would not do. He did say that Swaraj should come. But it did not lie in the mouth of the party which wanted to destroy the reforms, to destroy diarchy,—who said that it would be a proud day when they had destroyed diarchy,—to say that the report was unsatisfactory. The Swaraj Party would not touch the reforms even with a pair of tongs! He thought they must first of all sit in a conference and settle their differences, and only then would they get all that they wanted, for then nobody would be able to keep them away from their goal.

Mr. A. N. Surve expressed himself dissatisfied with the report of the majority. They had kept the Meston award undisturbed, and this Presidency was unable to make any further progress. The minority report was far more sympathetic and far more just, and it was far more honourable. His own evidence before the Committee, he said, asked for only limited diarchy and not complete diarchy, as he was not satisfied with the present scheme. But their very modest demands were not even considered by the Committee. The Bombay Presidency was the most advanced, and certainly they were able to manage their own affairs, although communal feelings would have to be taken into consideration. He asked that the Ministers should be given more power than they possessed now, because if they were exposed to the censure of this House their position would be very invidious.

COUNTRY'S INTEREST BEFORE COMMUNITY'S.

Mr. D. R. Patil said the majority report was a very sad document and after spending a large sum of Rs. 44,000 they had expected something more than that, but they had been disappointed. They found nothing but despair in the report. The whole attitude of the majority report was to prolong the life of diarchy, and they fully realised the difficulties of diarchy when they discussed the different items of expenditure. He did not think that the prolongation of diarchy would do any good to them. If they looked to the weight of evidence given before the Committee, they would find that almost all Indians were in favour of Provincial autonomy. The grounds on which full reforms had not been granted to them were their communal differences. Communal differences were bound to exist till the end of the world, and if that was so were they going to postpone the granting of the reforms till the end of the world? Indians would themselves settle their communal differences, but let them in the meantime be united in asking for those reforms which they urgently wanted. Let them take the case of Land Revenue, which was a reserved subject. The agriculturists had given a lot of money to Government, and unless a substantial part of that money was used for the amelioration of the masses, how could their lot be improved? Unless diarchy were ended, he said, they would not be able to do any service to the people to represent whom they had come to the council.

SELF-HELP IS BEST HELP.

Mr. Lalji Naranji said hopes and expectations from people other than themselves were bound to be disappointed, and they ought not to have been surprised at the report of the Muddiman Committee. When they analysed this, they would find the cause of it in the presence of the British in India. That reason was the greed and self-interest of certain British classes in India, and he could say that from what had happened in the House of Commons a few days ago. It was said by a member there that India was acquired for the interests of certain classes—to satisfy the greed of the ruling classes. At present the main position of world politics was the relations of Europe and America towards Africa and Asia, and foundations of the British Empire depended upon the terms given to this country and the place assigned to it in the assembly of the Empire. He then read out extracts from the speeches of certain members of the House of Commons. One member had said that they were laudable aspirations on the part of the educated classes for a greater share in the governance of the country, but he felt practically certain that nothing would be allowed to interfere with the British Raj in India. That member had expressed the hope that there was no fear for the future. Another man had said that "we do not want to get out of India." With those intentions of their rulers, Indians would get nothing unless they were determined to help themselves. They must not depend on the report of a Committee, the interests of which were diametrically opposed to those of Indians. He again asked them to help themselves.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said he did not want to participate in the debate, but he wanted to know whether the Government of Bombay were still of the opinion they had expressed in the evidence before the Committee in regard to this question. The other day he was amused during the discussion on the motion for adjournment, at the Government attacking the Government of Bengal, and other Governments in the country doing the same thing. He thought it was like the kettle calling the pot black, for it was no use calling this or that Government better for they were all alike. It was not a question of tinkering with the machinery here and there. His party had not touched the original reforms with a pair of tongs, and they would not touch the report with a pair of tongs except for the purpose of destroying it, by putting it into fire. But they must protest against the statement made by this Government before the Reforms Committee. He took serious objection to the statement about the electorate learning their responsibility for the welfare of the people of this Presidency. Whenever any insinuation was made by one member against another the President had compelled the offending member to withdraw it. But this was an outrageous insult not only to the electorate, but to the whole country. The members were there not only without any political responsibility, but without any solicitude for the people, they were told, and until they had learnt their lessons they were not fit for advancement! That was the recommendation of the Government and he emphatically protested against it. The want of political responsibility was on the other side, and if they (Government benches) had one-hundredth part of the responsibility they felt for their own country, all these clamourings would disappear. It was a piece of arrogance which the House should not tolerate, and it was adding insult to the injury. Our protests had been, all along, that if their rulers wished to say that "We are conquerers of the country and we shall rule with an iron hand" then the people had no objection. But then they had always put forward the argument that Indians were not fit for ruling this country, and that they had not the interests of the masses at their heart! In no other country was political liberty, or freedom, given by instalment as was done in this country. Indians ought to be absolute slaves, or absolute freemen, and these reforms were a device, a ruse, to mock this country. He thought they had the sham of liberty, which in practice was mere helotry and slavery. It was an irresponsible statement to say that they had no political responsibility and the charge that they had no interests of the masses at their hearts had already been refuted. But that was not the way to gain political freedom, no amount of committees would ever give them freedom. The fact was that their rulers had enjoyed for a hundred years the position of absolute supremacy in this country and they would not willingly part with it, but then they should not say that Indians were not fit to rule themselves.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani said they should not express indignation with the majority report. Their feeling should be not one of indignation, but of amusement. From the trend of cross-examination of witness by the Committee he had never for a moment believed that the Committee was going to expand their rights, and it was a fair index to the mind of the majority in that respect. They were fully prepared for the recommendations of the Committee that there should be no further advance, and therefore they had no right to say that they had not expected these recommendations. They must commisserate with themselves for at all expecting anything until 1929. The recommendations of the Committee would not satisfy any Indian who had any love for his country. He did not think the Council should have gone to the extent of expressing its indignation, because it had already from time to time expressed that sentiment.

MOVER'S REPLY.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar in reply to the debate acknowledged the courtesy of the Government benches in refraining to take any part in the discussion. Referring to the remarks of Mr. Ahmed, that because they were opposed to diarchy they should not complain, he said everyone in the Council had come there for the sole purpose of destroying diarchy. They had seen the experiment for the last few years, and they had come there to end that experiment. They refused to be amused at an expense of Rs. 44,000, belonging to the tax-payer, he said, referring to the remarks of Mr. Pahalajani. Theirs was a feeling of indignation. He highly commended the sentiments expressed by Mr. D. R. Patil about communal differences, and said no more truer sentiments were ever said. Mr. Patil had said that only when they had full responsible Government they would settle their differences, and the speaker entirely agreed with him. When they were face to face with an executive which became more and more entrenched by reason of this report, whose functions were limited and emoluments were safeguarded, this House should not know any divisions in it. When the time came they would settle their differences. In this struggle they would recognise only one party and that was the party of the people against the Government. His blood boiled when he read the statements made by the Government, for they were opposed even to a Royal Commission. The Bombay Government which took credit for being the most advanced province was opposed even to a Royal Commission, because the time had not come. The Bombay Government had refused to open its eyes and admit day-light. It was long, long, behind popular sentiment and the Council was extremely despondent at their recommendations and their retrograde policy. If they wished to approximate the popular point of view, they must advance a great deal more, said Mr. Jayakar.

The motion was then put to vote and passed, the Government benches not voting.

The Council then adjourned till Thursday 2 p.m.

PUERILE RECOMMENDATIONS.

FURTHER PROTESTS.

MADRAS, March 10.

Mr. S. Satyamurti is proceeding to England by the middle of April on a political mission.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India, Mr. S. Satyamurti expressed himself as follows in regard to the reform reports: My own personal opinion is that with the limited terms of reference to the Committee, the Indian Members, at least those who have signed the minority report would have done well if they had declined to serve on the Committee even as Pandit Motilal Nehru did. But subject to this reservation, I am considerably impressed with the minority report. It is clear that Dyarchy has to-day not a single disinterested friend in India. The minority have made out a strong case for their conclusions. If the Secretary of State proposes to act by reason and not force, he will be compelled to act on the minority findings. The Swarajists are comparatively unmoved by the majority report. The majority recommendations are not only reactionary but puerile. Even within the limited terms of reference, it was possible for them to produce a more statesmanlike document. But the leopard cannot change its spots nor the bureaucrat his mentality. Free Press of India.

"PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS IGNORED".

Rao Saheb D. B. Desai said: To put the most charitable construction the Muddiman Report has practically ignored provincial Government whom they have not taken even one step forward towards Provincial autonomy. It leaves Bombay Government cold and in certain respects the report has recommended restricted measures. The subordination of the ministers to the Secretaries and their irresponsibility to this House has been sought to be perpetuated by the framers of the report and the official bloc still remains. This is a great flaw in dyarchy which has prevented the success of reforms and it will continue to do so. I am sorry to say that so far as Bombay Presidency is concerned, nothing worth the name have been recommended to be transferred. I had expected the Committee to recommend the transfer of those departments which are now in the hands of the Home and the Revenue Members so that by a substantial reduction in these departments the Council will be able to meet some additional expenditure in the nation building departments. But that hope has not been fulfilled.

"DYARCHY MUST GO."

Sit. D.R. Patil, M.L.C., (East Khandesh) being interviewed said:—

As a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, I feel proud in congratulating the Indian members of the Bombay Government for their view and a very right view, that full autonomy should be immediately granted to the Provincial Governments. The majority report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee is in favour of prolonging the life of dyarchy which is only a form of Government and cannot at all be called a true reform. Dyarchy is a body without a soul. It has proved a great impediment in the way of the real political advancement of the country. Its death is the real salvation of India. Communal differences, however, unpalatable need not warrant the prolongation of the life of dyarchy. The Meston award has crippled the resources of the Provinces and so it requires an immediate revision on just lines. Communal representation ought to be encouraged till the backward classes become sufficiently advanced in education. Without sacrificing efficiency backward communities should receive greater representation in the public services. The time is not yet ripe for the general broadening of the franchise. Some educational standard must be laid down for the eligibility of a candidate for any legislative body. It has been observed by Sir B. C. Mahatab Bahadur of Burdwan that the realisation of full responsible Government must eventually be gradual in India and so no sane man can claim otherwise. I am not prepared to hold that Sir B. C. Mahatab has got the monopoly of sanity.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENT.

MADRAS, Mar. 9.

The following are the opinions on the Muddiman Committee's Report:—

The "Madras Mail" thinks that notwithstanding the restraints of the terms of reference the majority has made valuable recommendations and their proposals if adopted will lubricate some of the creeking wheels of dyarchy and enable it to serve more usefully as a means of helping India onward from a Bureaucratic Government to complete Dominion self-Government.

The "Hindu" says: The majority report is a calculated insult to the country and the expenditure incurred on the Committee is a sheer waste. The only relieving feature is the clear and specific opinion expressed by the minority.

The "Swarajya" condemns the report.

The "Daily Express" says that the Majority elected to take a liberal view of the scope of their labour as indicated by the terms of reference.

"New India" says that the Minority Report is a document worthy in every way of its signatories.

"Justice" says: The report leaves us very much where we are, all that it recommends being a little oiling of the rusty wheels of a creaking constitutional machinery.—A. P.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENT.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 9.

"Forward" says that the recommendations of the Majority are not meant to remove the difficulties of the existing constitution but to aggravate them if possible.

The "Englishman" says some of the amendments put forward in the Majority Report restricted though they were by the rules of the Act are of considerable value.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika" says, "The Minority report has made a strong and unanswerable case for the abolition of dyarchy and the introduction of responsibility in the Central Government. The tinkering proposed by the Majority some of which are positively mischievous will not make dyarchy more popular but it may very well make the Government more unpopular.—A. P.

RANGOON PRESS COMMENT.

RANGOON, Mar. 9.

The "Rangoon Times" says that the Majority report certainly suggests no radical alterations but opens the way to man's useful advancements in constitutional Government under the Act of 1919.

"The Rangoon Daily News" says: As was expected the labours of the Committee have not been productive of any results though the minority report to a certain extent comes to Indian expectations.—A. P.

"CONSIGN IT INTO DUSTBIN."

SAYS "HINDUSTAN TIMES"

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 9.

"Consign it into dustbin" is the heading under which "Hindustan Times" publishes extracts from the Reforms Enquiry Committee. Commending on the finding of the Muddiman section the paper says: "The Whole of India will unhesitatingly condemn their report as reactionary, retrograde and definitely meant to cloud the issue of immediate constitutional advance. Referring to the minority report the paper opines that the recommendations go a fair way to meets the Indian demands. Full nitary and responsible Government in the Provinces and responsible Government in civil administration in the Central Government with definite guarantee for its extension constitute a platform which should be a satisfactory basis for settlement. Concluding it says: "It is our earnest opinion that Government has a golden opportunity to come to a settlement by agreement on the basis of these recommendations. A round table conference such as was demanded by the Assembly could now be called. The first condition of that naturally is that Government should emphatically repudiate and condemn the recommendations of the majority".

"PIONEER'S?" COMMENT.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 10.

The "Pioneer" commenting on the Muddiman Report says: It is difficult to read the views of local-Governments and in many cases of individuals without feeling that mere discussion of the possibility of a further constitutional advance is entirely divorced from any appreciation of the real facts of the situation. The coming of Reforms and their prediction of further development at some date in the near future have aroused apprehensions which in the last year had been very insistently voiced. The paper adds: such national spirit as exists in India has been created by that small element, who coming from Overseas with traditions behind them of ordered and organised Government have shut the door from which emerged successive waves of invaders. The British in India have brought together the different races in this vast country under peaceful administration. In other words, India as a nation, exists mainly because of that infusion of British element into her population. By working for the ultimate elimination of the British—for that is how the Reforms are too often interpreted—the exponents of the need for a further advance are really attempting to remove one sure foundation of India's nationality.—A.P.

COMMERCIAL RADIO SERVICE.

TO BE STARTED BETWEEN INDIA AND U. K.

ALLAHABAD Mar. 10.

The "Pioneer" understands that an agreement with the Indian Radio Telegraph Company has been signed by both parties and the Company is now free to erect an Indian wireless station and to work from it a commercial radio service with the United Kingdom on the beam system.—A.P.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY NOTE PLOT

BANGALORE, Mar. 10.

A counterfeit currency note plot with wide ramifications has just been brought to light by the Bangalore police. On Sunday afternoon a man who presented two-five rupee notes at a local shop was arrested on suspicion that they were forged and when searched 6 notes of 100 and 10 of Rs. 5. each, all spurious, were found on him. His confession led to the arrest of another man and on the latter's house being searched counterfeit notes ranging from hundred rupees to five, amounting to the value of Rs. 60,000 were discovered. The arrested men will be put up for trial immediately and sensational developments are expected. —A.P.

ATTACK ON MOTOR CONVOY.

WIFE OF FRENCH VICE-CONSUL OF BAGHDAD KILLED.

BAGHDAD, Mar. 9.

The Eastern Transport Company's motor convoy whilst crossing the Syrian Desert from Baghdad to Beyrout was attacked on Thursday night, about 100 miles west of the Euphrates, by four desert robbers. The first car was a baggage vehicle and escaped with a bullet through the petrol tank and reached Palmyra safely with the aid of an auxiliary tank. The second car contained four passengers: Monsieur Maillard, the French Vice-Consul, Baghdad, his wife and child and Mr. Arnold, an Englishman. Eight shots were fired into this car and Madame Maillard was mortally wounded. There were no other casualties. All tyres burst and the radiator was torn open. The passengers were then robbed, but lost comparatively little as most all their belongings being ahead in the baggage car. There was no further molestation by the robbers who after the outrage disappeared into the darkness of the desert. Assistance was sent from Palmyra and the damaged car safely towed in. On receipt of the news, the Baghdad Air Force despatched a hospital-machine with five bombers to the scene of the attack which was reached on Saturday. Owing to the gathering darkness no trace of the miscreants could be discovered. Steps are being taken to ensure, as far as possible, that there is no repetition of the outrage. Sympathy is felt for M. Maillard whose wife was a well-known and popular figure in the British community at Baghdad. Six armoured cars left Baghdad to-day to endeavour to punish the raiders. The road is now reported clear, and convoys are running as usual. The British mail route between Baghdad and Beyrout is operated by the Nairn-Transport Company.—Reuter.

USE OF OPIUM BY INDIANS.

QUESTION IN COMMONS,

LONDON, Mar. 9.

Replying to Mr. Buchanan in the House of Commons to-day Lord Winterton said that the view of the Government of India based on the findings of the Royal Commission on Opium of 1895 was that centuries of experience had taught the people of India discretion in the use of prepared opium which was for the most part without injurious consequences. Distribution of opium was strictly controlled in accordance with the provision of the Hague Convention. Lord Birkenhead did not propose to interfere with the discretion of the Government of India and Provincial Government in the exercise of this control.

Replying to Capt. Wedgewood Benn, Lord Winterton said that 1,887,000 lbs. of opium were produced in British India in 1923 when 4954 chests each of 140 lbs. were sold under direct sales agreements to the Governments of Dutch Indies, Siam, Ceylon, the Straits, Hongkong and British North Borneo, 3,000 chests were auctioned at Calcutta and exported to Macao, French Indo-China, Japan, Sarawak and Bushire. 130 lbs. of morphine hydrochlorate were manufactured at Ghazipur during the year ended October 31st 1923 when 92 lbs. valued at Rs. 10,905 were sold in India.—Reuter.

BELGIAN BAN ON DE VALERA

NOT ALLOWED TO ENTER TERRITORY

BRUSSELS, Mar. 9.

Newspapers state that Mr. De Valera has been invited to lecture in Brussels under the anspices of the Belgian Activist Movement but that the Belgian Government has refused to allow him to enter Belgian territory.—Reuter.

SENOFRU'S SARCOPHAGUS.

AMERICAN DISCOVERY IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, Mar. 9.

The American Archaeological Mission under Dr. Raisner has discovered at Gizeha Sarcophagus of the Fourth Dynasty. It is intact and is believed to be the tomb of Senofru.—Reuter.

A DISCLAIMER.

BOSTON, Mar. 10.

Reisner, who is visiting America from Egypt, expresses the opinion that the important find at Gizeh by his mission is not the tomb of Senofru but of a royal retainer. He believes that the Pyramid of Dahshur is the tomb of Senofru.—Reuter.

KURDISH RISING SEQUEL.

TURKS MOBILISE,

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 9.

The military authorities notify the mobilisation of males aged between 23 and 26 at present in Constantinople, and who belong to the regions bordering the insurrectionary area.—Reuter.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT DIARBEKIR.

REBELS REPULSED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar. 10.

Heavy fighting has occurred at Diarbekir. It is reported that rebels have been repulsed with heavy losses.—Reuter.

The All India Marwari Agrawala Mahasabha, will be held on 25th, 26th and 27th March at Fatehpur. Seth Shivnarayan Nemany of Bombay will preside.

OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS TO CONTINUE?

C. P. SWARAJISTS TO DECLINE OFFICES?

SWARAJISTS' EXECUTIVE'S DECISION.

PATNA, March 9.

The Central Executive of the All-India Swaraj Party is still meeting in conference which is not open to the Press. It appears that they will not advise the C. P. Swarajists to accept office and that in Bengal and elsewhere they will adhere to the same policy of obstruction.—A. P.

SHIA ART EXHIBITION.

WORTH A VISIT.

The Art Exhibition organised by the All-India Shia Conference at Noor Bagh, Mazagaon, is worth a visit from all those desirous of studing the various ways in which the awakening interest in Indian art is struggling to make it self articulate. The exhibition has been arranged at very short notice. And, those who have made themselves responsible for the arrangement deserve sympathy and appreciation. Some of the exhibits have been brought from far off places like Lucknow. The work from the School of Art at Lucknow attracts attention. Specially interesting are the endeavours of Mr. Askari and H. Mirza Mr. Askari appears to have just emerged from montonous exercise and studies. His creative efforts contain promise. The painting from the old artists of the North also deserve mention. The architectural drawings may be studied with advantage. The exhibition is really an arts and crafts exhibition. The central hall contains many interesting objects, toys, objects modelled in clay, work in leather, cut-paper patterns, shawls, embroidery and similar crafts. But the most noticeable feature of the crafts section are the prints in cotton and silk displayed in the central hall and brought from Lucknow. Some of them still retain many of the artistic qualities, rich colour and distinctive designs of the old prints which have made the craftsmen and weaver famous in this country. The same artistic skill still glimmers, however faintly, in the designs one finds in the embroidered *saris* from the *zardos*. The skill is there. It only require discriminate, thoughtful guidance, for its full expression.

Another equally interesting feature of the exhibition is the collection of old paintings of the time of Jehaugir displayed in the room adjoining the central hall. They alone are warth a visit from lovers of art. This is the first time that the collection has been shown in public. It is the property of a well known collector of Jaunpur. No one should miss the opportunity. It is not often that we have been offered such exhibits. The illuminated manuscripts are also in keeping with the spirit of the old paintings. The exhibition will remain open till the 15th inst.

Official and Personal.

Mr. Hindlay, Chief Commissioner, Railways proceeds on four months leave to England from the beginning of May and Mr. Hadow, member of the Railway Board, will act as Chief Commissioner. Lt.-Col. Hopkins, Director of Civil Engineering, will act as Member, Railway board.

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Kagal at Government House, Bombay on Tuesday, the 10th March.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 10th March.

Lieut: General Sir Harold Walker, Colonel W. H. Anderson and Mr. D. Petrie arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 10th March.

The Governor of Bombay dined with the President and the outgoing Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, at the Willingdon Sports Club on Tuesday, the 10th March.

His Excellency Sir William Marris who arrived at Cawnpore on the 7th instant is busy paying visits to the important institutions. His Excellency performed the opening ceremony of the New Balika Vidyalaya on Monday.—A.P.

Delhi 10th March.—Mr. Hindley, Chief Commissioner, Railways, is proceeding on a short tour in the North Western Frontier Province on 14th instant. After inspecting the Khyber Railway, he will visit Lahore and halt there from the 19th to 21st, returning to Delhi on the 23rd.—A.P.

Delhi 10th March.—Major General H. C. Parr proceeds on 60 days' leave out of India about the 23rd March. Lt. Colonel Taylor will officiate as Military Secretary in addition to his own duties as officiating Deputy Military Secretary, Army Headquarters.—A.P.

Mr. A.A.L. Parsons, officiates as Secretary, Industries Department, Vice Mr. Ley during the period latter will act as Industries member.—A.P.

There will be no alteration in the dates for the move of the Government of India Secretariat owing to the temporary change in the Viceroyalty. The statement published regarding the intended visit of Lord Lytton to Kashmir is not correct.—A.P.

His Excellency Sir William Marris performed the ceremony of opening the new building of the Balika Vidyalaya Cawnpore on the Mall on Monday evening.

MESTON SETTLEMENT

GOVERNOR ON ITS INJUSTICE TO BOMBAY

ANNUAL MEETING OF BOMBAY CHAMBER.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Cammerce was held yesterday. Mr. L. S. Hudson, M. L. C., Chairman of the Chamber, presiding. H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, who was present on the occasion on invitation made the following speech:—

I much appreciate the invitation which you have given me to be present here to-day at your annual meeting for the second time since my arrival in Bombay. It is very true, as you say, that it is not easy for the Governor of an important Presidency like Bombay, to find time for all the numerous engagements which he would like to accept, but the importance of your Chamber in the commercial and public life of the Presidency is so great that I consider it not only a pleasure, but a duty to attend your annual meeting, whenever you are good enough to invite me, if I possibly can

I have listened with great interest to the very full review of your activities during the past year, contained in your President's address and that of your President-elect, and I feel sure that you will not expect me to refer to all the very interesting questions which have been raised. I am naturally concerned more with the relations which exist between your Chamber and the Government of Bombay and the local authorities than I am with what I may call the internal affairs of the Chamber. In particular, the local authority with whose administration you are most concerned is probably the Port Trust. The duties of the Port Trustees, as you know, are to provide facilities for landing and shipping goods at the Port of Bombay in the most efficient and, at the same time, in the most economical manner. In carrying out this duty, they have not only to provide for the necessities of the present day, but they have to look far ahead into the demands which may be made upon them in the future, and they cannot adequately meet those demands without a large amount of capital expenditure, which has to be covered, in the long run, by interest and sinking funds. This naturally involves the raising of revenue on a large scale, and the rates and dues which they are compelled to charge must be governed by the policy which they decide to follow. It is only to be expected that, on your part, you should be anxious to see that these rates are so adjusted as to interfere as little as possible with the course of trade, but I feel, at the same time, that the Port Trust has your support in the forward policy which it has of recent years been compelled, in the interests of the commercial prosperity of Bombay, and by the force of circumstances, to adopt.

With regard to the relations between the Chamber of Commerce and the Government of Bombay, I wish to endorse everything that Mr. Grantham has said regarding the necessity that Bombay firms should spare their men as freely as possible for public work. There can be no doubt that business on a large scale cannot afford to neglect administrative and political questions, whether raised as matters of Provincial or Imperial policy, and even men in a small way of business may be vitally affected by the decisions which Government may take. I congratulate your Chamber on the representatives it has sent to the Local and Imperial Legislative bodies in India, and on the general attitude which they adopt towards public questions. I appreciate the difficulty which must be felt by many firms in sparing the ablest from amongst their superior staff for duties of this kind, but I know that the work which these representatives are doing is greatly appreciated, both by my Government and by the Government of India, and I feel sure that it is equally appreciated by those other business firms who find it difficult to spare their own men for these important duties.

I am very glad that your President has refrained from any lengthy disquisition on the subject of exchange, for I think you will all agree with me that it is a very difficult one. From the business point of view, I am sure that the actual level of exchange is not of nearly so much importance as the stability of the rate over a considerable period of time, and I note that your Chamber endorses the efforts made by Sir Basil Blackett to prevent those violent fluctuations in the rate of exchange which interfere so seriously with the trade of the country.

INDIAN BUDGET.

I observe, however, that you are not able to congratulate the Finance Member on the proposals he has made in the Budget for the coming year, so far as this Presidency is concerned, and my Government is fortunate in having the powerful support of your Chamber in its protest against the inequitable arrangement of Imperial and Provincial finance, known as the Meston Settlement. Mr. Grantham has dealt very fully and, if I may say so, very ably with the reason why this arrangement is so unfair to the Presidency, and, as you are aware, I have taken every public opportunity, and, I may add, every private opportunity, of representing what I know to be the unanimous views of all sections of the public on this all important matter. I should like to emphasise again, as I did in my opening speech to the Legislative Council this year, the hopelessness of the proposition under which this Presidency is called upon to find the necessary revenue for necessarily expanding services while it is left with no expanding revenue—all that revenue being taken by the Government of India. I do not believe for one moment that the political and commercial community of Bombay realised the full effect of the Meston Settlement when it came into being, for, if they had, they would, I am sure, have made a far more vigorous protest than they did.

Bombay has met its obligations in every way. I will not weary you with statistics as to how the Government has made every effort to retrench its expenditure and to find revenue by taxation, but our efforts have been far greater than those of any other Presidency or Province, as is shewn by the simple fact that the incidence of local taxation per head of population in the Presidency, exclusive of Customs, Salt and Opium the revenues from which it is not possible to distribute wih any approach to accuracy, was over 6 rupees in 1922-23, while that of Bengal—the Presidency for which the Devolution Rules under the Meston Settlement are being amended in order to give full relief of all provincial contribution for the next three years, was less than two. If I turn to taxes on incomes, I find Bombay conributes to the Imperial Revenues over 4 rupees per capita, and Bengal only two-thirds of a rupee, Madras one-third of a rupee, and all the other provinces except Burma, which contributes Rs. 1,174, less han one-third of a rupee. Similarly, as you know, Bombay provides 80 per cent of the Excise Duty on cotton manufactures.

I am glad, however, to think that these facts are now being realised by the Government of India, and the unanimous decision of the Legislative Council to adjourn the Council in order to draw public attention to this vital matter to Bombay—an action, I believe, unprecedented in Indian political history—has, in itself, received the wholehearted approval of all the business community. I am sure that the Government of India is prepared to consider with sympathy the many representations which have been made on all sides since the Budget was announced, and I am still not without hope that the result of those representations will give immediate relief to the Presidency, and will hasten an early revision of the Meston Settlement.

FOREIGN CAPITAL.

Your President has referred to the rather interesting question of foreign capital and indigenous capital. To those who consider that foreign capital, by which, I understand British capital is intended, should be entirely excluded from India, I would commend a study of the Stock Exchange prices published every day in the London "Times". These critics will see that India, at the present moment, borrows British capital at the rate of about 5 per cent and that the average rate of interest on the securities of foreign governments is considerably higher. India, therefore, by borrowing in London, at least secures cheaper capital than almost any country outside the British Isles, and, if it were not for the guarantee of the British Government, it is almost certain that she would have had to pay a much higher rate of interest in any market. The debt of the Government of India at the present moment stands at about a thousand crores of rupees, and, if India had to pay only 1 per cent more interest on this debt it would cost her ten crores of rupees a year. The fact that she is able to borrow in the British market is therefore an obvious advantage from a purely economical point of view.

Perhaps the most important Government proposal on which there has been some difference of opinion between us is the Statistics Bill, which my Government introduced not long ago in the Legislative Council. In this important matter, however, we have the same object in view, namely, the welfare of the industries of this great Presidency: and this being so, I do not think we need differ for long, or very acutely, in regard to the methods which should be followed. In the case of a law such as we propose, I think it will be found that the important thing is the manner in which it is worked, and, while I agree that all possible steps should be taken to remove from the Bill any obvious defects, trust that, in its actual operation in this Presidency, the commercial and industrial community will have no cause for complaint. Certainly, so far as I am concerned, I shall endeavour to ensure that the provisions of the Act are worked in a reasonable spirit.

MALARIA IN BOMBAY

Your President has referred to a very important question, in regard to which Government is only indirectly, but at the same time seriously, concerned, namely, the prevalence of malaria in Bombay. The duty dealing with this rests primarily on the Municipality, and I believe that the prevention of malaria depends chiefly on the provision of a good water supply and of drainage systems. It is hoped that, from June of this year onwards the shortage of water in Bombay will disappear, and that a constant and adequate supply will be avilable from about March of next year at the latest. This supply will enable a large number of wells etc. to be closed, and will prevent the frequent opening up of overhead tanks and cisterns which are breeding places for mosquitoes. The provision of an adequate water supply and a complete drainage system for this City is, however, a task of very great magnitude. The completion of the schemes for drainage will involve a capital expenditure of three to four crores, and the project includes the covering up of all the large open storm-water drains, which are at present a stronghold of the mosquito. I am very glad that your President has brought this problem prominently to notice, for I feel sure that nothing can be done without support from the public and from responsible bodies in Bombay. The Corporation will be greatly encouraged if they are assured of the full co-operation of this Chamber in the steps which they are taking, and propose to take in the future, to deal with this great scourge and I hope that it was use its influence to inspire the public and the various public bodies in Bombay to do their duty fully in the matter. Some small amendment of the law will probably be necessary in order to give full effect to the wishes of the Corporation, and I have no doubt that it will receive the very careful consideration of your Chamber when it is brought forward.

Gentlemen, I have detained you too long but my excuse must be that the subjects we are discussing are all subjects which involve the life, prosperity and welfare of our Presidency. Before I sit down I should like to say how much I appreciate the work of your President during the past year. It has been, and I hope will be still my pleasure to meet him on many occasions and in many capacities. Whether I meet him as President of your Chamber, as a Member of the Legislative Council, as a Steward of the W.I.T.C., as the head of one of the most important firms in Bombay, as a supporter of the Boy Scout movement, or as a friend of one of the numerous charitable organisations or societies, in so many of which he takes so keen an interest, I have always found that, busy man as he is nothing is too much trouble, and that he is ready at all times to spare no effort to help this City and all section of its citizens. You have been fortunate indeed during the past year in your President, and I have every confidence that, in the coming year, you will find yourselves well served in your incoming President, Mr. Grantham, whom I sincerely congratulate on his appointment.

MR' MONTAGU'S STATUE.

TO BE ERECTED NEAR GOKHALE'S STATUE.

A meeting of the Trustees of Improvement Trust Board was held on Tuesday evening, Mr. H. A. H. Delves presiding, when consideration was given to the question of giving certain plots in the Dadar-Matunga Scheme to the Parsi Panchayat on lease.

The Estate Agent on the subject stated that he was willing to give six plots on lease to the Parsi Panchayat provided the Zoroastrian Building Society were willing to surrender them. The Secretary of the Parsi Panchayat was willing to accept the terms suggested by the Improvement Trust Board and conditions provided that tenements consisting of one room and a kitchen only were allowed.

The Estate Agent, therefore, recommended the Trustees to grant the plots to the Parsi Panchayat.

The plot were agreed to be leased out to the Parsi Panchayat.

The next item considered was the question of the grant of a plot of land for the erection of a statue of the late Mr. E. G. Montagu.

Mr. Phiroze Sethna, the Secretary of the Montagu Memorial Fund, in his letter to the Government requested to the Government to grant a prominent site for the statue and mentioned four sites.

The Government of Bombay in their resolution on the subject allowed the Memorial Fund Committee to erect the statue on the plot of land at the junction of Church Gate Street and Marine Lines in a line with Mr. Gokhale's statue and between the B. B. and C. I. Railway offices. The resolution further stated that as the site in question belonged to the Improvement Trust it would have to be resumed by the Government under Section 60(7) of the Improvement Trust Act and the Government asked the Secretary to get the approval of the Trust.

The Trustees approved of the drawings and plans of the design of the statue and sanctioned the grant of the land.

CALCUTTA SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 9.

Babu Piyush Kanti Ghosh reading a paper on untouchabillty at the Social Conference to-day condemned the customs and social abuses of the Hindu society and appealed to the people to rise to the occasion and make it a thing of the past. He emphasised that untouchability was a disease and unless ther own brothers and sisters were raised to social scale there could be no salvation for India.

The Conference passed a resolution expressing the opinion that national solidarity was impossible without social democracy.

Mrs. Stanley, Secretary, Calcutta Vigilance Society, speaking on prostitution, made a strong appeal to eradicate social vices in Calcutta, particularly help the movement for the resque of young girls.

Mr. Niyogi, Secretary, Indian Prohibition League, making a lengthy speech on intemperence complained against Government not taking any definite steps for stopping traffic in liquor.

A resolution was passed urging Government to take immediate step by legislature action for prohibition of liquor traffic in the country.

Lord Bishop of Calcutta, who presided over the Conference, addressing the Conference said that time was not far distant when these evils would be done away with altogether. He believed in public opinion and the force of public opinion. He had high appreciation of the ideal that characterised the public of Calcutta, particularly of Bengal, and declared that it was for the people of Calcutta to say whether the evils would be allowed to be carried on or not. He was sure they could not have Swaraj unless they became a nation bound in brotherhood of fellowship.—A. P.

'SANDESH' DEFAMATION CASE.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHIWANI, March 7.

The defamation case of Thakar Bhanisingh against the 'Sandesh' came yesterday for hearing before Chowhry Jainaransingh, Magistrate Hissar. Mr. Kureshi, Barrister, appeared for Bhanisingh, while Babus Thakerdas Jugalkishore, Dayakishan Bakshi and others appeared for Pandits Nekiram and Ranikuwar. On behalf of the 'Sandesh' Baboos Jwaharlal Baijnath, Jyotiprasad Harikrishna and Ramprasad Banwarilal watched the case. The complainant was examined when some legal points regarding translations were raised by Mr. Thakardas. These were ultimately put in. The Court rose for the day. The case stands adjourned till April 3rd.

INDIAN BUDGET.

(Continued from page 7.)

that would increase the earning capacity of the people to sustain the heavy taxation. What did they actually get in return asked the speaker. Certainly they got the inestimable benefit of peace and order and security of property for those who had nothing to safeguard.

FRENZIED FINANCE.

Proceeding Prof. Shah showed how the different heads of even the most important sources of revenue such as the Land Revenue, the Customs and the Excise were not in strict conformity with the recognized canons of sound finance. Take the case of land revenue, said the speaker. It trenched upon the margin of subsistence. The Customs seemed to be formulated by an ingenious hand that retarded by all possible means the growth of industries instead of giving incentive to them. The Excise policy of the Government was rightly condemned by all as an insidious attempt on the part of the Government which was acting as an associate in the promulgation of a most injurious habit that devitalised the people of the country. It would have been a different thing if all these opportunities of taxation were used for the good of the country for no price was too high that aimed at increasing the productive capacity of the people. The extent of the devitalizing process in the country could be realized by just remembering that one out of every three children born in the country was never destined to its first year of existence. The infant mortality might perhaps be higher for Bombay, but that the average expectation of Indian life was only 25 years; that is even before the period of full productive capacity. They would thus see, added Prof. Shah, whether the price—he used the world in its literal sense—they paid for the framers of the Government of India budget, was well deserved or not.

Coming to the rest of the heads of revenue Prof. Shah said that they found the same state of affairs Take the case of Income-tax, the great distruction of which was that it was at least direct in its incidence. So great was the stress laid on direct taxation that the more the forms of direct taxation they had, the more democratic they were considered. The distinctive feature of the direct taxation lay in the fact if it were unjust or oppressive people would come to know it sooner than was the case with indirect taxation. It was easy to have indirect taxes so that people would not be able to perceive the burden and the Government persisted to levy it. If they paid direct taxes and if they found it burdensome, they would refuse to wink at mulpractices and obscurantism that were the cherished weapons of Government who acted as if to perpetuate and preserve ignorance of the masses (laughter). That was were the superiority of direct taxes over indirect taxes lay. This consideration seemed never to have been given a thought to by the financial advisers of the Government of India. These truths of sound finance and political science seemed never to have influenced the high authorities of the Government of India. The late Br. Gladstone, speaking of direct and indirect taxes, compared them to two sisters, blonde and brunnette—the one frank, honest and straight forward—the other shy and retiring. As a member of the House, said Mr. Gladstone he was prepared to pay equal court to both, adding that he was not a philanderer but a financier (loud laughter). The crudity of the remark was evident from the demand of the Radical Party for favouring the increase of direct taxes and the reduction of indirect taxes. In India Income Tax perhaps with the exception of land revenue, was the only solitary example of direct tax and even here, the incidence of direct tax showed then how careful Government were not to oppose the interests of the propertied classes. When the question of extending the direct tax came the Government always drew back and submitted itself to any kind of intimidation (laughter).

Referring to the Permanent Revenue Settlement, Prof. Shah said that no greater injustice could be done to India than in the continuance of that system, though he remembered the circumstances. He was not opposed to the principle of permanent land revenue in relation to the actual cultivator or the *ryot* and if it extended to the whole of India. But what did they actually find? Classes which were better able to bear the taxes were specially excluded and given privileges. Not only that but because of the so-called direct tax at one end, an extra pressure of taxation was manifest at the other. It might be a rule in grammar and, a sound one, that two negatives made an affirmative, but two injustices never made for justice (laughter). In spite of all the official defence of the so-called direct tax in the permanent land revenue, it was not a direct tax in as much as it entailed an over burden of taxation on the other part.

INDEFENSIBLE.

Coming to the historical case of the salt tax, Prof. Shah said that it too was indefensible. Just as the Excise revenue offended against one of the causes of sound finance even so the salt tax offended against another regulation of the system of finance inasmuch as it was a duty on one of the bare necessities of life. One was an illustration of the desire to prevent the productive capacity of the people while the other aimed at the retardation of the wealth of the people. Salt duty was the most inviduous, most imquitous and most inperceptible process of devitalizing the productive capacity of the whole nation. Though salt duty might be a legacy from ancient times but was indefensible on the strength of any sound financial system. Proceeding Prof. Shah said that they would thus see that the tax-system in India was not properly regulated so as to satisfy any of the ends which converge in the one central object of the national welfare or satisfy great social aims. If properly handled the tax system of a country could be made to serve social and national aims. Customs could be so regulated so as to eradicate the habit of drink from the whole country. A true grasp of the science of taxation could turn the Excise revenues to bring about a redistribution of national wealth. Here he referred to taxability and squeezability as defied by Mr. Findlay Spisray.

Continuing Prof. Shah said that the figures given by public statistics of the Government of India were at variance with the figures that he was giving. The figures arrived at by Government was by arbitrarily considering certain item as taxes and describing others as returns to the people. Let us take the sources of revenue which though yielding income were not accepted as taxes such as the Post Offices, the railways, forests, irrigation projects and opium revenue.

RAILWAYS.

Coming to railways, the speaker said that they brought in a revenue of Rs. 100 crores in the present budget. These railways though not worked by Government were monopolies exercised by the Government which took money from the people in an indirect way. The speaker then dwelt on the history of railway development and said that they were built not primarily for the commercial growth of the country but for strategic purposes even those which were not built as such they had just to refer to the railway rates for the carriage of goods. The rates were partly based on space and weights so as to favour the foreign manufacturer at the expense of the Indian manufacture. The same was the case with the rates of the carrying of passengers. The third class passengers were the most hit. In modern times people cannot avoid using railways and must pay for the higher rates, and though the rates were not actual tax, it was a tax that they could not avoid. The other fact that showed how the railways were a monopoly could be seen by the scant attention paid by the Government for the development of irrigation canals for the cheaper transport of goods and men. It was probable as far as North India was considered to have a beautiful system of canals that would make it possible for any one to go all the way from Karachi to Calcutta by river at a cheaper rate.

TAXING POOR MAN'S POST CARD.

Turning to Post officer Prof. Shah criticized in strong terms the taxing the poor man's post-card. Post offices had excellent opportunities of rendering social and educative service to the nation, opportunities which have been fully utilized by the U.S.A. Government where post offices instead of returning revenue were supported by the Government out of the public exchequer.. In India, the one branch of post offices—viz., savings bank department instead of being made useful to the society was made the least accessible to the public by a system of rigid regulations of putting money and withdrawing the same. Prof. Shah then referred to the way the menials were oppressed in the department when it could be avoided by a little imagination and foresight

SQUEEZE.

Continuing Prof. Shah said that an insight into the mentality of the official mind could be had by a reference to a passage in Mr Findlay Shirras' book of the Science of Finance. He that Mr. Shirras was not deputed by the Government to write the book in question and it was a statement probably made by Mr. Shirras in an unguarded moment. (Laughter). Mr. Shirras says that the limit of taxation is the limit of squeezibility. Here they had an index into official mentality that dominated Indian budgets. This was an unsound system of taxation which required to be defended by apologists appointed by Government. The lady doth protest too much. (Cheers). The case for the Government of India needs labouring and they did it to propaganda.

In conclusion, Prof. Shah said when they criticised the tax system the Government labelled and libelled them by calling them as rank and rattling politicians and not economists. (Cheers). He did not mind the definition but on the contrary took it as a compliment. (Laughter). On a general review of the tax system they would thus see that the taxes offended not only against good canons of finance and nation building but revolted against the consideration of humanity. Well is humanity even to be denied to the people of India? (Loud and prolonged applause).

SIR R. HORNE'S STATEMENT CONTRADICTED.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji in closing the proceeding of the evening after paying a word of praise to Prof. Shah for his learned lectures moved the following resolution:—

"At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha I was authorised as president to communicate the following resolution passed at the meeting to H. E. Viceroy, requesting him to contradict Sir Rovert Horne's statement at Glasgow made on the authority of an Indian Governor that nine out of ten members of the Civil Service consisted of Indians. I was further asked to request His Excellency to find out the name of the Governor who gave such information and to deal with him as His Excellency may deem fit. I would further suggest that the Government should publish the contradiction of the Viceroy in England as well as in India."

Mr. K. K. Suntoke seconded the resolution which was carried with acclamation.

A copy of the resolution was wired to the Viceroy.

PROPOSED RENT ACT.

MUSLIMS' PROTEST.

A large public meeting was held at Chhota Kabrasthan on Friday last, under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala. In the begining Moulvi Saheb delivered an address in the course of which he denounced the Government's action in stopping the control of Rent on shops and asked the audience to support the resolutions mentioned below, asking Government to give relief. Mr. Jhabvala then addressed the meeting in the course of which he explained briefly the whole history of the Rent Act from the time of Lord Willingdon He then explained how Government had now drafted a Bill by which satisfactory relief would not be given to the worker poor middle classes and other distressed communities in the town of Bombay. He therefore exhorted the audience to pass the following resolutions; which was done: (1) That this meeting of the tenants of the "E" Ward requests Government to extend the control of Rent on business premises, (2) That this meeting requests Government to extend the Rent Act upto 1930, (3) That this meeting protests against the Government's proposed amendment to the Rent Act recently proposed by the mehber in change, (4) That this meeting supports Mr. Nariman's amendment to the Rent Act

THE MILL INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 6.)

Britain and of about 30 years in the case of Japan, both those countries, and America gradually have destroyed the Indian imports of cotton goods into their own corntries and are now supplying India herself with cloth worth at least sixty crores. They made and are now making a steady and conscious attempt to maintain, develop and stabilise their industries by all attempts, political, economical, scientific and educational. Our Mill-owners have hardly showed army desire on a large scale to make, first of all, the industry completely Indian. There are still European managers and Engineers; European machinery and materials; and European prejudices and methods which I call anti-Indian.

Wanted---A Constructive Policy,

The Japanese manufacturers are backed and helped by their Government in developing the organisation, science, education, and large combinations, shipping banking, marketing, etc., necessary for industry. England has helped similarly her merchants, industrialists, bankers, shippers, technical education, marketing, etc. for a long number of years. Germany's attempts both of the Government and of its industrial concerns to make and to equip the country as a great industrial, commercial and scientific manufacturing power are well-known. America is following the same path. What is India doing? Her Government being foreign opposes or does not help her real industrial development. Therefore it becomes all the more necessary for organised industries and their owners or managers to make a bold attempt to Indianise the industry extensively and intensively, to study the tastes of the people and to meet their wants. In view of the growing competition of foreigners, adverse interests of the Government, no dinner ceremonies, and toast speeches or congratulations can at all help to maintain the present position. Even a few articles and pamphlets would not justify the existence of this Association. Opposition to the Government's fiscal policy has to be relentless if it is to be effective. No silly talk that Lancashire and India are not antagonistic in their interests would enable the Association to silence the opposition of Lancashire or to make up the loss of Indian manufacturing and purchasing power. Even if the Excise Duties are taken off, the industry will not develop unless a bold policy is followed in creating the fundamentals of modern big businesses and industries. In order to compete with the Western people in our own market, England's method of massive production, France's individuality and refinement in production, Germany's harnessing of science in the service of industry, and America's multiform standardisation will have to be studied, followed, and improved or forestalled. The Association's work is far behind times. It is mere gossip or lament.

LORD READING'S MOVEMENTS.

DELHI, March 9.

According to present arrangements, Lord Reading will leave Delhi for a short visit to Rewah at the end of the month and will then return to Delhi.

Arrangements for the formal ceremony of handing over the office of Governor-General are now being considered, and the movement of certain offices to Simla will probably depend on the decision which will be arrived at in this connection.—A.P.

PROPOSED FEDERATION OF EMPLOYERS' ASSN.

RANGOON, March 9.

With regard to the letter from the Bombay Millowners' Association suggesting the formation of a Federation of Employers Associations, the Burma Chamber of Commerce has sent a reply that it seems doubtful weather there are yet sufficient representative Employers Associations to justify an All-India Federation. In Burma there are none to qualify for membership, and the Burma Chamber is also not in favour of the Associated Chambers becoming a member of the Federation.—A.P.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 10th week of 1925, i.e. week ending 7th March the total mortality 723 was 50 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 29.85. These figures compare favourably with those for the 10th week of 1924 when the mortality was 911 and death rate 38.21 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 976 and death-rate 43.63.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 4 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 304 as against nil and 271 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 121 were among infants under one year of age; 26 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 58 attacks and 29 deaths. Plague caused 9 attacks and 6 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 377 and compares favourably with that for the 10th week of 1924 when the figure was 368 and with quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924) viz. 365.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 9th March, 1925 to 6 a.m. of 10th March, 1925:—

Disease	Attacks	Deaths.
Small-pox	10*	2
Cholera	nil	nil
Plague	2	1
Influenza	nil	nil

*Including 1 imported from Ghudwal.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 107
Total mortality this day last year 134

Dr. C. Muthu chief physician, Lendip Hills Sanatorium, delivered an instructive address before a large gathering of members of the medical profession, Madras on "Tuberculosis" in the course of which he pointed out that Tuberculosis while showing signs of decrease in Europe and America was making terrible ravages in India where it was evidently increasing. He outlined a comprehensive plan of campaign to check the disease the need for which was becoming more and more urgent in India everyday.—A.P.

Economic & Financial Review.

THE GREAT ILLUSIONIST.

BY "KRISTODAS."

It is one of the tricks of illusionists to make a person appear in two places at one and the same time and to give a sort of an appearance of a dual personality. This illusion is remarkably performed by the British Empire and nearer home the Government of India. The curious fact is not that either the British Government or the Government of Indra performs these illusions as the fact that our people fall so ready and gullible victims even now to all such tricks of trade. The snake charmer's tricks and the Indian magician's tricks are pretty well-known now-a-days and yet you will always find people in the crowd gathered round these worthies who are ready to ascribe to them spiritual powers. Similarly we have amongst us people who are even now ready to be taken in by the illusions performed by this great illusionist, the British Empire, notwithstanding that years and years of disillusionment have shown how these are performed and how it is no spiritual or abnormal powers which John Bull possesses which accounts for all these phenomenal but ordinary, very ordinary tricks resembling hypnotism which are the cause of his triumph and continued success. The Budget which the Hon'ble the Finance Member presented to the Legislature on 28th February showed very vividly all the characteristics of the Government in a nut-shell, the policy of divide and rule, the disinclination to listen to any suggestions from the people or their representatives, the easy manner of breaking promises or explaining them away, professions of sympathy with the poor but inability to act up to them, similar and perhaps even stronger professions of sympathy with the development of indigenous industries but both the disinclination and inability to act up to them, the desire for a permanent rule in this country "as long as the Sun and the Moon last" but a pharisaical profession of belief in self-Government, shrewdness and cleverness in diplomacy and talking several times with a tongue in the cheek to Indian politicians ,a contempt scarcely veiled for India, her leaders and her dreams and visions—all these and other features marked the budget presented to the Assembly by Sir Basil Blackett whom several members chose to congratulate on his performance. This system, or call it the practice, of congratulating whoever presents the budget either in the Imperial or the Local Legislature is a farce which has outlived even whatever humour there was in it once and has frankly now become a nuisance. I do not understand what there is in these performances which deserves any congratulations, for is it not the duty of a Finance Member to get all these huge arrays of statistics collated by his Department and to have a synthesis made of them and to present a budget according even to the statutory rules to the Legislature once a year? Unless this presentation of the Budget is marked by a broad sympathy, high vision and noble aspirations, it is merely a waste of breath and perhaps worse to offer congratulations to Finance Members. This year the Finance Member has provided for the reduction of debts on the plea that such a reduction enhances the credit of India. This debt reduction itself is a principle which has not been as yet accepted by the Assembly, for it was announced in an executive resolution issued by the Government without caring at all to take the Assembly into their confidence and it must be borne in mind, despite what Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy said, that it has not only one side of the question. The surplus of something like Rs. 4 crores is proposed to be utilised towards the reduction of provincial contributions leaving still a surplus of about Rs. 75 lakhs in hand. There is also the writing off of the loans to Persia and the discount on loans which would have got the Government another Rs. 4 crores roughly. While Chancellors of Exchequer in all other countries are expected to utilise their every surplus towards reduction of taxation and to lessen the burden on the shoulders of taxpayers, the Finance Member here is busy considering the reduction of debts only. Sir Purshotamdas was perfectly right in observing that a total of Rs. 22 crores in all had been set aside out of the revenues for various reasons, during these three years and in expressing his surprise as to why the Finance Member was so anxious to set aside such large sums out of the revenues instead of giving remission in the taxation of India.

Remission of Taxation.

The surplus, atleast that part of it which the Finance Member proposes to dispose of with the apparent consent of the Assembly is to be devoted to reducing the provincial contributions fixed under the Meston Settlement. Bombay, however, has not her contribution of Rs. 56 lakhs remitted nor has any reference been made to the iniquitous Excise Duty. This treatment of Bombay as a step-daughter has naturally created a very acute, keen and deep resentment throughout the Presidency. Unfortunately, what I referred to in the previous paragraph as the operation of illusions comes in here. Our people have a penchant for paying homages and they do not sometimes appear to care to whom the homage is paid so as long as it is paid. Not only this but their slave mentality to which Mahatmaji makes a reference now and then operates in our catching hold of some Britisher or other, some British institution or other, for our clinging in our helplessness as to a resort and refuge from the surging waters around. Some of us have now found in His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson a man on whom they can shower all their fulsome praises and thus compensate in a vicarious manner for their abuse and adverse criticism of Sir Basil Blackett. The latter has offended the Indian sentiment grieviously and has to be criticised but lest this criticism may appear to be a criticism of the whole system itself they write in effect that "the readiness with which the public has accepted the leadership of the Government is a magnificent manifestation of the confidence reposed in Sir Leslie Wilson." One must ask, which public has accepted the leadership of the Government and when? Mr. Jaykar in his able and stirring speech in the Bombay Council did not say a word about such an acceptance of leadership of the Government, nor so far as I know has any other public body accepted Government leadership. There is no necessity at this stage for singing poems of praise of Sir Leslie Wilson for this controversy has nothing to do with it. I refuse to believe that there is any difference between Sir Basil Blackett and Sir Leslie Wilson as man to man. What is then the meaning of pitting one against the other? His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson if he were in the position of Sir Basil Blackett would have to present the same budget and advance the same arguments as the present Finance Member does. Shall we not even recognise the fact that it is not the individuals who count at all but that it is this iniquitous system of the government which drives all the individuals into a particular path, crushes their individuality as under a Juggernant Car and try to impose its dominance upon the people of the country? It is no use, adversely criticising one individual and praising another individual, for therein we miss the point altogether. The reason for the Budget being decidedly opposed to the wishes of the people does not lie in the fact that it is presented by Sir Basil Blackett but in the glaring and patent fact that it is presented by a system of foreign domination which is decidedly and most adversely opposed to the interests of this country and to whose interests it thinks it is not to present a budget of the type which we require. Let the fight therefore be carried on against the system relentlessly and persistently and patiently, but, for Heaven's sake let us not show ourselves ridiculous before our opponents by again catching hold of one more Britisher and abjectly hoping that our fate lies in h's hands. Our fate and our destiny do not lie in anyone else's hands but ours, and ours only. Neither Sir Leslie Wilson nor anyone else with all their good inclinations can change the course of history for us when we ourselves still choose to be misled and hypnotised by the illusions of that big illusionist, the British Empire. The illusion is that are there so many different individuals and so many different provincial Governments with different interests of their own and that these provincial Governments can jam hands with leaders of people on provincial questions even as against the Central Government. The real fact is the whole organisation is one and the same and that these so-called rapproachments on some occasions are meant only to create illusions on which the Empire rests and not to solve any riddles nor to impart life-giving bread to the people concerned.

What are the Remedies?

The question however is: what are the remedies for the situation that has arisen The action rests not only with the legislators but with the people. Throwing off of the Budget or atleast of the grants for Excise duties Departments will be considered as a *sine que non*, but obviously the duty of legislators, atleast of those who went under the Swarajist Flag does not end there. The *reason d'etre* for going into the Council was not only to expose the whole fraud of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms scheme and to make the Council-Government impossible but also to train up people from a constructive stand point. The budget was thrown out last year and certified and this year too, if it is thrown out, about which there will appear now to be doubts, it will again be certified. Promises with regard to the exposure of the Reforms Scheme have been carried out to a large extent but the supplement and the essential supplement viz., building up the nation on its constructive side and preparing the people for a non-violent fight has not yet been taken on hand. Election promises are generally taken with a little discount but surely the Swarajists did not mean that their promises should be treated like that and if they wanted their promises to be believed in, the path before them is arduous and set with difficulties requiring a tenacious, self-sacrificing and patient work. Election to the Assembly or the Council did not mean to the Swarajists, or at least they asserted that it did not mean to them, that glamour and the prestige of the thing, but an opportunity for further work amongst their own people. If so a great lee-way remains to be made up before promises to the electors can be said to be fulfilled and before their pledges even to the Congress at the time of the last compromise can be said to be adequately discharged in the spirit in which it was given and taken. There is in some quarters a talk about the closing of the mills or reducing the wages of labourers. It is to be fervently hoped that this action will not be taken, for it will not be a direct action against the Government but it will be a cause of bitterness amongst our own people when the need of the times is that capitalists and employees alike or the rich and poor alike should stand shoulder to shoulder against a common opponent, the bureaucracy as representing the system of the Government of India which is mainly responsible.

LATE MR. D. RAMARAO.

MEMORIAL MEETING.

ART SCHOOL TO BE FOUNDED.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, March 3.

Andhradesha paying homage to the late Artist Sjt. D. Ramarao was a touching scene. Leading men of all castes and creeds, including Europeans, ranging from the worst Co-operator to the staunchest non-Co-operator, convened a public meeting on the 27th ultimo in the local Hindu Samaj premises to commemorate the death of Artist Ramarao in a fitting manner. Sjt. V. L. Narasimhamurty, a leading practitioner of the local Bar, presided. Among others, Sjt. N. Subhar to Pantulu, the G. O. M. of Andhra, Sjt. V. Satyanarayana, Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. R. M. Statham, Principal, local Government Arts College, and Sjt. Ch. Lakshmi-narasimham Pantulu, the blind poet of Andhra, were present at the meeting.

Distinuished public men like Sjts. K. Nageswararao, C. R. Reddi, M. Ramachandrarao, and M. Krishnarao, well-known journalists like Messrs. S. A. Brelvi and S. Rangaswamy, High officials like Messrs. P. S. Rao, I.C.S., and H. S. Shield, I.C.S., and reputed artists like Avanindranath Tagore, B. C. Law, Dr. J. H. Cousins, Dr. Stella Krandish, P. K. Chaterjee, Harindranath Chattopadhyaya and Miss Mrinahni Chatopadhyaya have sent messages of sympathy with the objects of the meeting, and appreciation of Mr. Ramarao. The resolution of condolence passed by the Godavari District Congress Committee at Devarapalli, the same day, was telegraphed to the President of the meeting by Mr. B. Sambamurty, but reached rather late. The same delay happened to the telegram of sympathy sent by the Hon'ble the Rajah of Panagal.

After prayers were said, and a few poems in praise of the late artist were recited, the President made a brief speech eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Ramarao to the cause of Indian art. He said that Mr. Ramarao possessed great originality, and his fame had spread even beyond the seas.

The resolution expressing the deep sorrow of the public, and also conveying sympathy to the bereaved family was moved by Devan Bahadur C. Venkatachelam Partuiu and was seconded by Sjt. Ch. Lakshminarasimha Pantulu, the blind Andhra poet, and some others. After paying a noble tribute to the late Artist, the poet observed that it was Mr. Coudray, a broad-minded Englishman, that discovered the hidden artistic talent in Mr. Ramarao, and persuaded his parents to send him to Bombay to study art. He added that the same was true of the late Ramanujam, the famous mathematician. He also related as to how Mr. Ramarao once expressed to a few close friends that he wanted to gain a world-reputation, before he was thirty, like a certain famous Italian artist who won considerable fame before that age, and he observed that Mr. Ramarao's ambition was more than realised, as he got an International reputation at the age of 27 only.

THE ART SCHOOL.

Sjt. N. Subberao Pantulu then moved that an art school be founded at Rajahmundry in memory of the distinguished artist. He made an eloquent speech and said that the founding of an art school was the best and the most effective means of preserving the inspiration of Mr. Ramarao and carrying on the sacred work left unfinished by him. He observed that there was no doubt an arts section in the Andhra Jatiya Kalasala of Masulipatam, but that was more after the Bengali school of art. It was the duty of Andhras, he said, to preserve and maintain the Andhra School of art founded by the late Mr. Ramaao; it was a new and original school, and had already attracted a band of young artists around its founder, who, unhappily, is no more. He appealed to the people of every town to raise funds and make the proposed art school, a reality. "'God is beauty and it is our duty to found and nourish institutions embodying beauty"—with this remark, he summed up his moving speech.

Mr. R. M. Statham seconded the resolution in an equally touching speech. He expressed his own and his community's deep sorrow over the premature death of Mr. Ramarao. He is not merely an Andhra or Indian artist, but he is a world artist, with an infinite promise of greatness. He then paid a high tribute to Mr. Ramarao, as man, let alone as an artist, and appreciated his great simplicity, unassuming manners, gentility of character, and his charming deportment. A few others supported the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

Another resolution appointing a Committee with power to co-opt to raise funds and materialise the memorial at an early date was also adopted. It was estimated that at least half a lakh of rupees would be necessary for the purpose, and a strong and representative committee was entrusted with the work of collection. The Committee consists of twenty-four gentlemen, and includes among its personnel, Messrs. B. C. Law, S. A. Brelvi, S. Srinivasa Iyengar and others, besides leading public men in Andhra like Messrs. N. Subharao, T. Prakasam, K. Nageswararao, B. Pattabhi Seetaramiah, C. R. Reddi, M. Ramachandrao and others. Messrs. C. V. Krishnarao, B. A. B. L. of Rajahmundry, and K. Kesavaramamurty Naidu, B. A. of Coconada were elected secretaries of the Committee.

The whole of the Vernacular Press teems with encomiums of praise and appreciation of Mr. Ramarao's work.

The meeting was on the whole a thorough success and it is expected that the memorial committee would make strenuous efforts and make the art school a reality, at no distant date.

ACQUISITION OF PITHA STREET PLOTS

MR. MACKISON'S "WRONG" RECOMMENDATION.

CORPORATION COMMITTEE EXONERATES COMMISSIONER.

It will be remembered the Committee appointed by Bombay Corporation to enquire into the acquisition of certain plots in Pitha Street, Fort, were asked to obtain an explanation from Mr. Mackison or Mr. Roddan or whoever was actually responsible in the matter as to the circumstances under which a report was made to the Commissioner recommending the acquisition of all the four properties referred to in the report under the Land Asquisition Act on the ground that they beonged to one owner and were in one way or another connected together, and further as to why after his attention was drawn to this error specifically no steps were taken by him to set the matter right.

In their previous report the Committee had stated the circumstances under which the Corporation in their Resolution dated the 19th June 1922, accorded their sanction to acquire all the four properties bearing C. S. Nos. 677, 678, 679 and 680, at Pitha Street and as required by Corporation Resolution dated the 12th July 1923, they had made enquiries into the matter and reported that the two properties of which the plot bearing Survey No. 677 was composed were entered in the Municipal Assessment Books as separate properties and had aways been so entered since 1904, i.e. before they came in possession of the present owner. As regards properties Nos. 678 and 679 the Commissioner had informed them that it could not be maintained that these formed parts of the adjoining properties and that the Municipality was bound to acquire them, but that as a business proposition he would have recommended their acquisition together with others. The Committee had valued the properties taking into consideration the awards made by the Land Acquisition Officer in respect of the neighbouring properties and were of opinion that the price paid by the Municipality was fair if Mr. D. H. Bode was to be regarded as the owner of all the properties, for in that case some of the back properties would have been valued by the Land Acquisition Officer at a higher price than what he would have valued them at, had they belonged to separate owners. As to the question whether all the properties belonged to one party the Commissioner had placed before the Committee copy of a judgment by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marten (now Sir Ambrose Marten, Kt.) deciding that Mr. Bode owned all the properties on the 5th April 1922, and copy of a correspondence getween Mr. Wamanrao B. Thakur and Mr. Bode showing that the latter had contracted to purchase properties Nos. 678 and 679 at Pitha Street on or before the 1st April 1922. From this the Committee were convinced that the Municipal Officers were not in a position to contend before the Land Acquisition Officer that the properties did not belong to Mr. Bode.

As regards the four points mentioned in Corporation Resolution dated the 12th July 1923, the Committee's findings were as follows:—

1. Whether the sanction of the Corporation obtained by Resolution No. 2265, dated 19th June 1922, was obtained on a misrepresentation and misstatement of facts and law and if so should the said sanction be revoked.

With regard to this the Committee stated that the statement made in the Commissioner's letter No. S. E. 73/A, dated the 25th April 1922, to the effect that Mr. Bode owned all the four properties Nos. 677, 678, 679 and 680 was incorrect at the time, but this statement appeared to have been made through mere oversight and not with the intention of misleading the Corporation as Mr. Bode's letter of 1st April 1922 on which the statement was based was appended to the Commissioner's letter and was placed before the Corporation from which the Corporation could have seen that according to that letter properties Nos. 678 and 679 did not belong to Mr. Bode, but that he had only contracted to purchase them.

LEGAL POSITION.

"As regards the legal view expressed in the Commissioner's letter mentioned above that the Municipality" say the Committee, were bound to acquire all the four properties, as they were in one way or another connected together, it appeared to have been based on a misapprehension of law as the Commissioner himself admitted it so far as properties Nos. 678 and 679 were concerned, but he contended that the owner of property No. 677 could have had compelled the Municipality to acquire property No. 680 also, as these two were connected together and had intercommunication. The Committee were inclined to agree with the Commissioner. This view was contested by a Member of the Committee who suggested that the opinion of the Advocate-General should be taken on the point. The Committee were, however, of opinion that no useful purpose would be served by obtaining legal opinion in view of the fact that all the properties had been already acquired and that the price paid was fair. The Committee were also of opinion that it was too late at this stage to revoke the sanction given by the Corporation to acquire all the properties and that it was not necessary to do so as the price paid for the properties was reasonable. The Commissioner suggested to the Committee that expert opinion might be obtained as to the fairness of the price paid for the properties, but the Committee saw no necessity of obtaining expert opinion in the matter.

2. If the sanction was to obtained which officers of the Municipality are to blame for it and what steps should be taken to adequately punish these officers and prevent a recurrence of such incidents.

As regards this point the Committee were of opinion that Mr. Mackison was wrong in recommending the acquisition of all the aforesaid properties under a particular section of the Land Acquisition Act although it was desirable on other grounds.

3. If the said sanction is revoked, what legal steps should be taken, after proper legal advice, to obtain a refund of the amount paid in excess on account of this acquisition of the three properties concerned.

As regards this point the Committee were of opinion that the sanction should not be revoked, but that if the revocation was called for by the Corporation the obvious course would be to consult the Advocate-General in the matter.

4. Whether the action of the Commissioner in making payment in spite of the notice or a motion and request to withhold payment till this matter is disposed of, was right and justifiable.

As regards this the Committee stated that they saw the correspondence that had taken place between the Commissioner and Mr. A. P. Nariman and in view of the facts of the case the Committee had come to the conclusion that the Commissioner could not have acted otherwise than he did particularly in view of the Acquisition Officer's award.

This report was, however, referred back to the Committee by the Corporation, *vide* their Resolution No. 1621, dated 9th May 1924, as stated in para. 1 above According to the terms of that Resolution the Committee obtained from the Commissioner under his letter No. S.E. 286-A, dated the 25th July 1924, a written explanation from Mr Mackison as to the facts under which he recommended the acquisition of all the four properties referred to in the Committee's report. A copy of the foregoing letter from th Commissioner and of a statement of some of the questions on the subject asked by the members of the Committee to Mr. Mackison at one of their meetings and the replies given by him thereto are appended hereto.

The Committee have carefully considered both the written and the oral statements of Mr. Mackison and beg to state that they still adhere to their opinion expressed in their previous report dated the 16th November 1923, subject, however, to the modification that in the Committee's finding on Point No. 2 the words "might have been desirable" be substituted for the words "was desirable" occurring in the last line of the finding.

With regard to the request made to the Committee by Mr. Jehangir F. Gagrat himself, in his letter, dated the 10th May 1924, and through his Solicitors Messrs. Minocher and Hiralal in their letter, dated the 27th July 1923, that his evidence be taken on the question the Committee do not see their way to comply with his request at this stage but they are of opinion that, if Mr. Gagrat desires he may send in his written statement to the Corporation direct."

INJUSTICE TO BOMBAY.

MOTOR TRADE ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

The following resolution was passed by the Members of the Motor Trade Association at their Annual General Meeting, held on the 3rd instant:—

"This Annual General Meeting of the Motor Trade Association (Western India) Ltd., whilst duly acknowledging the proposed reduction of Duty on petrol as a very small measure of long-overdue relief from the oppressive taxation of motorists, strongly protests against the invidious and indefensible treatment meted out to this Presidency in relation to Provincial Contributions to Government of India Revenue; and unhesitatingly supports the views of the "Times of India" that considering what Bombay has done to reduce expenditure and increase taxation in order to balance its budget, Government of India, in its present budget, has offered great injustice to Bombay Presidency."

LABOUR AND PROHIBITION.

Mr. Jhabvala, the Secretary of the Central Labour Board, Bombay, on behalf of the organised Labour Unions of Bombay, has forwarded the following resolution to the Government of Bombay in connection with the recent report of the Excise Committee of Bombay, of the Bombay Presidency:—

The Committee of the Central Labour Board congratulates Government on their declaration of a policy of progressive prohibition of sale of liquors and such other intoxicants in Bombay and begs to suggest that the labourers of Bombay are in keen sympathy with the above-stated policy. They realise the grave dangers attendant upon drink which they unfortunately cannot avoid under present circumstances owing to various other enervating influences of industrial life in Bombay. The Committee further request Government to urge upon all employers of large labour, factory owners and owners of such other workshops the necessity of opening tea shops, aerated water shops, etc., where these soothing articles may be sold at a cheap price as this will be a step towards progressive prohibition The Committee is further of opinion that for the achievement of this purpose in view Government must permit honest and peaceful picketing in industrial areas.

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BOMBAY'S SLUMS.

A SANITATION ROUND.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay a sanitation Round was arranged in B and E Wards of the City on 1st inst. with the following gentlemen:—Messrs Gullam Hussein H. A. R. Sonwalla, Syed Munawar G. T. Permer and C. N. Joshi. The party proceeded from the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, at 8-45 A. M. and visited the following places:—

Dongri Cross Lane. Here near house No. 10 A night soil, debries and wooden articles were found lying promiscuously. The following of house 8-10 was shaky, and house seemed ill-ventilated, black and in a condition of disrepair.

(2) *Jail Road South* (3) *Junction of Tandel Street and Jail Road.* (4) *Khaddi Chi-Wadi* near the mosque on jail road. In these places, pavement insome of the house gullies was found broken; dumping of refuse and stagnant filthy water were also noticed in some places.

Jail Road West and *Umerkhady Road Junction.* Opposite house No. 51 there is an open drain which requires to be covered. House gully adjoining the house was full (6) *Mirza Alli Street* House Nos. 160, 161 and 162 seemed to be unsound for human habitation(7) *Umerkhady Street* and *Cross Lane.* Here House Nos. 56C G were in a ruinaus condition. Some gullies were unswept.

Mazagaon Road. House gully between houses Nos. 39 and 30A was unswept and very dirty.

Seth Khemji Hirji Kayani's chawl and *Seth Sharifbhai Thavar's chawl,* each of them having four upper storeys seemed to be dark and smoky. In the interest of the people's health it is desirable that municipal authorities arranged to see that there is sufficient light. Mr. Sharifbhai the owner who was present on the spot attributed the blackness and want of light due to the insanitary habits of the tenants. This landlord and contractor of the adjoining chawl undertook, on the suggestion of this Round's party, to level the common passage and to remove all debries and refuse.

Valpakhadi. Here the municipal chawls for sweepers were found in a very dirty condition. One waste water pipe seemed to be chocked and overflowing. Night soil and refuse in and about the chawls were noticed. The entrance to house No. 13 was seen blocked up by heap of debries and opposite the grocer's shop a big heap of refuse and debries was allowed to dump for about a month. House gully between houses Nos. 11 and 13 was full. Some portions of the old municipal chawls seemed to be ill-ventilated; W. W. pipes were seen choked and overflowing; and pavement in some passages was shaky and broken.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is making every arrangement to celebrate the National Week which commences from the 18th and ends on 26th March, 1925, in a fitting manner, at the Congress House, 223, Girgaon Back Road. There would be an exhibition of the different varieties of pure Khaddar, Hand-spun Yarn of various counts, different patterns of Charkhas and other articles of interest. Along with the exhibition it is also proposed to hold spinning and carding competitions. This competition is classed into three groups as follows:—(1) For boys and girls under 18 years of age; (2) For Ladies; (3) A general competition for all. Intending competitors, who can spin at least 300 yards of yarn per hour of 20 counts in the least, are requested to communicate their names immediately to the Secretaries, B.P.C.C., Congress House, 223, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay 4. Suitable prizes would be awarded to successful competitors. Details of competition would be announced shortly.

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DADAR GIRLS' SCHOOL.

A PROGRESSIVE INSTITUTION.

At the annual social gathering of the Indian Education Society's Girls' High School, Dadar, held the other day, Miss K. Natarajan, Superintendent of the School read the report for the year 1924-25, in the course of which it was stated as follows:—

The Indian Education Society started a High School for Girls in 1918 when the late Dr. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, was its Chairman and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy its Vice-Chairman. The Society's strong inclinations to advance female education and help social reform received cordial support and sympathy from our worthy donors Shrimant Sardar Babasaheb Biwalkar, Shet Mathuradas Visanji Khitnji, Shet Velji Lakhamsi Nappo, Mr. Purushottamdas Jivandas, Dr. Bhadkamkar and others. The ideals of the Society, however noble, would not have been capable of realisation but for the financial backing given to it by our noble-minded philanthropists. This combination of learning and wealth to promote the great cause of female education is happy indeed; and that the public have not been slow to appreciate it is seen by the encouragement received from them.

The School started with but five girls on the roll. Thanks to the persistent efforts of the workers, it attracted large numbers every year and the present number on the rolls speaks for itself. The High School now boasts of having more than 100 girls. It is a great satisfaction to note that this number has been steadily maintained for some years. As compared with the number on the King George English School which has 900 boys on its rolls the figure 110 would appear insignificant. But considering the fact that it is a High School for Girls coming from Indian Communities which have but lately begun to realise that female education is a necessity, the number will surely be regarded as sufficiently high and particularly remarkable for this locality.

It is only too well-known that Indian girls are rarely allowed to remain unmarried to the age of 14. Parents think it their duty to educate their sons but sometimes cannot extend the same sympathy to their daughters owing to circumstances pecuniary or otherwise. So the mangement has not only to arrange for the finances of the school, but has to influence the guardians also to allow their girls to have at least the benefits of secondary education before they are settled in life. Due consideration of the peculiar circumstances will convince any person of the nature of the up-hill task which the Society has been doing.

Of the girl candidates sent up for the Matriculation Examination last year Miss Manik Patvardhan and Miss Lobo were successful. Miss Manik continues her studies in the Elphinstone College.

The staff of the High School is competent and sufficient to engage all classes separately. More than half the number consists of graduntes with teaching experience. Special teachers are engaged to teach Drawing, Sewing and Music. Special lectures are sometimes arranged by way of variety.

Bombay is a place which has grown more expensive and the limited sources naturally fall short of the demands for expenditure. The rent is enormous and efficient staff necessitates sufficient payment. Low fees attract more students no doubt, but they yield a poor revenue. The generous public will therefore come to the help of the Society and place it on sound financial footing so as to enable it to proceed with the arduous task undertaken.

A NARROW EDUCATION

Sir Henry Macnaghten, Sheriff of Bombay, who presided on the occasion made the following among other observations in the course of his speech:—

It gives me great pleasure to be here today because I understand that this school marks something new in the way of Indian education H.E. Sir Ieslie Wilson said some time back that this school aimed at the education of the eye, heart and head. Now it seems to me that so far India has rather failed to provide a good sound general education for the working classes, of the kind that will send them each to their work with good, sound brains working in good, sound bodies. This has not been the object of education in the past. The success of thousands of graduates of the Indian Universities has been a remarkable proof of their ability, and particularly of the activity of the Indian people to assimilate other languages. The proof that this education has been on narrow lines lies, in the fact that hardly one of those graduates has returned to his father's home and his national work; you will find them all employed in the great cities in Government service or in the office.

Now in England our policy of education goes to the other extreme. Our fault is that we do not specialise enough either in body or in brain, but while we are almost painfully conscious of our inability to produce any great specialist in philosophy or finance or chemistry, we are quite painfully conscious that we are not hating the Australians at cricket or the French ladies at tennis or the Americans at polo. We do, I think, claim that our average of ability and character is really decently high. And among all Anglo-Saxon nationalities education has soaked so far down among the working classes that they demand as a right a high standard of thought and living surroundings.

WANTED A HIGH STANDARD OF LIVING

The great trouble of India is it seems to me that the working classes have not yet through lack of education been able to set before themselves a reasonably high standard of living. How we are all accustomed to talk of India as a very poor country and of Indians as wretchedly paid labour that it may come as a surprise to you that a good Bombay mill-hand can earn as much as was considered a fair day for many Englishmen twenty years ago. And if we deduct from English wages the amount necessarily spent on warm clothes and fires the balance even to-day is not much against the Indian labourers. It always seems to me that a high standard of living is the greatest blessing a country can have, because it keeps the money in circulation. I feel that it is only to be obtained by a sound education, that will reach the working classes in their own homes and throughout their lives; and that is why while I congratulate Miss Manik Patvardhan and Miss Lobo os the brilliant and outstanding success of your specialists, I congratulate still more those who have instituted and developed this new system of Indian education on the influence that their work must have on the lives of the great mass of your pupils whose careers may be less distinguished than those of your successful students but none the less of great value and advantage to their country.

I am sure that all the directors and supporters can take a pride in this institution. They will not resent my demurring special attention to the voluntary services of Miss K. Natarajan to which the school owes so much. It is a work which a lady of Miss Natarajan's attainments can accomplish and which is infinitely better done by the voluntary service of a lady than by the labourers of ordinary teachers however willing they may be. And I am sure that she, no less than you gentlemen, has her reward in the bright, happy and intelligent faces of her pupils and in the remarkable proofs of a sound education that they have shown by their speeches, songs and dialogues this evening.

GOAN UNION AND ITS RECONSTITUTION.

A large number of Goans assembled at the Instituto Luzo-Indiano Hall, Dabul, on the 1st instant, for a meeting which was presided over by Dr. M. A. de Heredia. Mr. J. J. Athaide, the Honorary Secretary of the Goan Union, read the report of the Advisory Committee and the new draft rules framed by it. After some lively discussion the report and the rules were passed by the assembly. It will be remembered that the Advisory Committee of the Goan Union was appointed by the Goan community's meeting in accordance with the resolution at the annual general meeting of the Goan Union—an institution representing the interest of all Goans—with full powers to reconstitute the Goan Union in order to suit the changed condition of the times, which are no doubt travelling at a tremendous pace.

In overhauling the institution the Advisory Committee has recast the entire set of rules thus altering substantially the constitution and this entailed strenuous work on the Committee especially in ascertaining public opinion. It will be seen that the management has made a solid effort to set its house in order so that the institution might more efficiently carry on the useful work it has been doing for the welfare of the community. The Goan Union was fortunate in securing the services of the 20 members for the Advisory Committee—gentlemen of all shades of opinion and alive to the needs of the community—and it is to be sincerely expected that all patriotic Goans will do their duty towards their community in lending their unstinted support to the Goan Union, which institution is of vital necessity for the Goan community. A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

THE HISTORY OF A HAT.

"Oh! another new hat, and such a pretty one too" cried Pamela. How on earth do you manage, Jean."

"You might well ask", said Jean "but this hat has a history and I am very proud of it too."

"Do tell me what it is, have you been winning at the Races."

"Races you know I never bet since I lost five hundred rupees three years ago."

"Well then, do tell me and don't just tease me."

"All right, you remember my telling you what a big item ghee was in my monthly bills. Well I decided to try Cocogem and just to make sure how much I saved, I put aside the difference between Cocogem and ghee and this is the result. The expense was almost half. Now don't you think I have every reason to be proud of my hat, and what's more Jack digests his food so much better that he is always in a good temper, and he liked the hat so much that he gave me the silk for this jumper."

"Oh! how lovely do tell me where I can get Cocogem."

To The Unknown—"Thanks"

COCOGEM

DALPATBHAI KEVALDAS SHAH MEMORIAL PRIZE.

The above prize of Rs. 20 will be awarded to a Gujrati speaking Digamber Jain who secures the highest number of marks at the School Leaving Certificate Examination of the Bombay University to be held in the month of March, 1925.

Candidates should apply to Ratilal Maganlal Desai, Esq., near Jain Mandir, Sojitra (via Anand), after the result not later than 30th June, 1925, with the number of marks signed by the Headmaster of the School from which he passes.

"Bhat Dhanna Ram Garoo of Swami Ram Tirthji has donated some books (about 175) of Sanskrit and Hindi worth Rs. 2,000/- to Sri Krishan Library, Gujranwala, on the condition that these books should be open to the general Hindu public and if the Library does not remain then these books should be given over for public use to some other Library."

As the "Holi" and the "Shabbarat" fall together the District Magistrate, Allahabad, has issued orders prohibiting the carrying of weapons and lathies on road and the use of fireworks on the 10th, 11th and 12th instant at Allahabad.—A.P.

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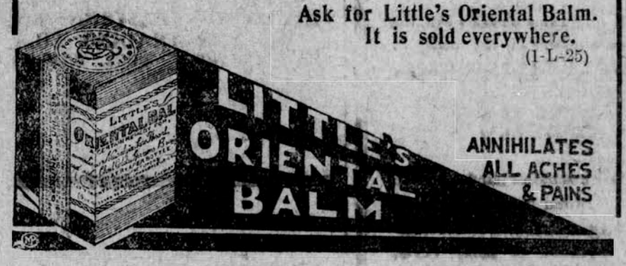

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